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MAHATMA'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT CHARGE

Allied Bombers Blast Port Of Cherbourg

VALOGNES AND THREE OTHER TOWNS LIBERATED: LORD LOVAT WOUNDED IN FIGHTING

S. H. A. E. F. June 21.

Today's communique stated: "Allied troops advancing on Cherbourg have reached the prepared positions defending the deep-water port. Valognes, Les Pieux, Couville and Rauville la Bigot have been liberated.

In Tilly area, three German attacks have been held. There has been active patrolling on all other sectors of the front.

ONCHY CAPTURED

It is stated that American troops are beginning to come upon the enemies strong points forming the defences of Cherbourg. British troops have captured Onchy, three and half miles south-west of Tilly. Very heavy fighting is going on around Hottot where the position is obscure.

ATTACK ON LAST LINE OF DEFENCES

From Reuter's war correspondent at the Supreme Headquarters. Allied Expeditionary Force:

This morning, American advance troops are, I understand, attacking the last line of defences of the port and town of Cherbourg strung out over top of the hills immediately overlooking the harbour. So far there is no indication of the measure of the enemy's reaction.

American forces now in contact with the static defences outside the town on high ground form the spear-head of the general advance northward from coast to coast.

LORD LOVAT WOUNDED

LONDON, June 21: The well-known commando leader, Lord Lovat, has been wounded in the Normandy fighting. He is in a hospital in England and out of danger.

To-day it is learned that Lord Lovat is making as good progress as can be expected.

LYTTELTON APOLOGISES

LONDON, June 21.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister for Production, today apologised to the House for any harm which the words he used about the circumstances of America's entry into the war in his address to the American Chamber of Commerce yesterday had caused. He said he was trying in parenthesis to make clear the gratitude of Britain for the help given by the United States in the war against Germany before Japan attacked the United States. The words he had used had seemed to suggest that the help provoked Japan to attack the United States. This he said, was manifestly untrue. "I want to make it quite clear that I do not complain of being misreported and that any misunderstanding is entirely my own fault. I ask the House to believe that the fault was one of expression and not of intention and I hope this apology will undo any harm which the original word may have caused here or in the United States" (Cheers)

'No-Confidence' Motion Against Minister Lost

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The no-confidence motion against Mr B. P Pain, Minister for Communication and Works, was defeated in the Bengal Legislative Assembly tonight by 119 to 106 votes amidst prolonged applause from the Ministerialist party benches. The house divided at ten minutes to 9 p.m. after a debate lasting for five hours.

After questions which took half an hour Mr Syed Badruddauja (of the opposition) sought the leave of the house to move a no-confidence motion against Mr. K. Shahabuddin, Minister of Commerce and Labour.

Rising on a point of order Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, said that they were prepared to treat the no-confidence motion against the Hon. Mr. B. P. Pain as a no-confidence motion against the entire ministry. Therefore, if any of these no-confidence motions against Mr. Pain was carried the entire Ministry would go out of office. In the circumstances he thought that under the rules no fresh no-confidence motion could be entertained.

The speaker disagreed with the Chief Minister's contention and holding the motion quite in order fixed Friday next for discussion.—A. P.

PREMIER MOTORS LTD. TO BE REGISTERED

BOMBAY, June 21

Enquiries made by the "United Press" in authoritative circles indicate that all preparations in connection with the floating of a new automobile concern sponsored by Mr. Walchand Hirachand are now complete and the concern which will be entitled Premier Motors Ltd. will be registered by the end of this week with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores.

It is understood that leading industrialists of the country, namely, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, Mr. Dharamsi M. Khatau, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Sir Manilal Nanavati Sir Dhanjishah Cooper and Mr. Lalchand Hirachand will be Directors besides Mr. Walchand Hirachand who will be Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The shares for Rs. 2 1/4 crores are being issued at present. The issue, it is understood, is being underwritten by the Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

CHINESE OCCUPY CHIANTSO

CHUNGKING, June 21.—Chinese troops to-day occupied Chiantso, north of the key base of Tengchung on the road to Myitkyina in north Burma after crossing the Kaolinkung mountains.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S ANXIETY ABOUT SARDAR PATEL

On the day following his arrest, that is, on 10th August, 1942, Gandhiji, in the course of a personal letter addressed to Sir Roger Lumley, then Governor of Bombay, wrote: "This temporary jail is commodious enough to take in all who were arrested with me. Among them are Sardar Patel and his daughter. She is his nurse and cook. I have great anxiety about the Sardar who never got over the intestinal collapse which he had during his last incarceration. Ever since his release I have been personally regulating his diet, etc. I request that both he and his daughter be placed with me. And so should the other prisoners though not on the same imperative grounds as are applicable in the case of the Sardar and his daughter. I submit that it is not right to separate co-workers arrested for the same cause unless they are dangerous criminals."

Gandhiji also wrote that he had been told by the Superintendent that he was not to be supplied with newspapers and that he could not correct some grossly incorrect statements in the Government of India's resolution in justification of their policy which he had read in the papers in the train unless he knew what was going on outside the jail."

In reply Mr. Sladen, then Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, wrote on 14th August, 1942, that Gandhiji's request for the detention in the Agha Khan's Palace of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel could not be acceded to and that "it is not at present the intention to supply you with newspapers."

Dowager Maharani Of Baroda Sees Mahatma

POONA, June 21.

The Dowager Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda with two other members of her family called on Mahatma Gandhi this evening.

Mr. V. P. Limaye, a Congress leader of Maharashtra, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi this evening. It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has agreed to meet five representative Congressmen from Maharashtra on June 29 for a general discussion on the political situation with particular reference to Maharashtra.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta who saw Mahatma Gandhi to-day said that he found him much better than what he was when he saw him last at Juhu.

MAY NOT GO TO PANCHAGANI

According to present plans Mahatma Gandhi will be staying in Poona upto July 1 after which he is expected to go to Panchagani, according to doctors' advice. Mahatma Gandhi, however, it appears, feels that the idea of going to Panchagani should be dropped as he finds the Poona climate extremely suitable.—A.P.

Gandhiji Receives Deshpande's Memorandum

POONA, June 21.

It is understood that a memorandum expressing views on the present political and other problems facing the country sent by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Karnatak leader, with a special massenger has been received at Gandhiji's residence. It is stated that Mr. Deshpande did not want to put the strain of personal discussion on Gandhiji in view of the latter's ill-health and hence he preferred to despatch the letter. It is, however, likely that Mr. Deshpande may visit Poona for the Mahatma's "darshan."

It is learnt that Gandhiji has asked workers of the Nationalist Students' Organisation to send report of their activities after which they may be called for an interview

Dr. Jivraj Mehta saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning.—United Press.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY)

New York, June 21.

Previous Closing	21.55
Today's Opening	21.61
Difference	+06
Today's Closing	21.68
Difference	+0.13

PREMEDITATED PLAN TO CRUSH NATIONAL CONGRESS

"Responsibility For Disturbances Lies With Govt. Which Drove People Mad Beyond Human Endurance By Wholesale Arrests Of Leaders"

WITHDRAW THE INDICTMENT OR REFER IT TO IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL

"Withdraw that indictment or in the alternative submit it to an impartial tribunal to adjudge the responsibility for the disturbances that followed the arrest of himself and the Congress leaders," is in effect the demand that Mahatma Gandhi makes in his closely reasoned and fully documented reply to the Government of India publication entitled "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances of August 1942." Mahatma Gandhi repudiates in toto all the charges and imputations made in that publication which, as Sir Richard Tottenham confesses, was published for the information of the public and not to be answered by Gandhiji.

Gandhiji says: "No special stage for a mass movement was set; I had declared that if Congressmen indulged in an orgy of violence, they might not see me alive in their midst; the mass movement was never started by me, though the sole charge of starting it was vested in me; I had contemplated negotiations with the Government; I was to start the movement only on failure of negotiations.

It is, therefore, clear that but for the arrests, no such disturbances would have taken place as happened on 9th August last and after...... Whatever violence was committed by people, whether Congressmen or others, was committed in spite of the leaders' wishes. If it is held otherwise by Government, it should be proved beyond doubt before an impartial tribunal.

The Government action in enforcing India-wide arrests was so violent that the populace which was in sympathy with the Congress lost self-control. The loss of self-control cannot imply Congress complicity, but it does imply that the power of endurance of human nature has limitations. If Government action was in excess of the endurance of human nature, its authors were responsible for the explosions that followed."

Sir Richard Tottenham, however, does not see in Mahatma Gandhi's reply any fresh or categorical statement of his own attitude in regard to the material issues or "any clear repudiation of the disastrous policy to which you (Gandhiji) and the Congress Party committed yourselves in the series of events leading up to the Congress resolution of the 8th August, 1942".

He demands fcrom Gandhiji a guarantee for "good conduct" in the future!

Gandhiji's rejoinder to Sir Richard is brief. He repeats the demand for an impartial Tribunal and says:

"As to "satisfactory assurances" about my "good conduct" I can only say that I am unaware of any unworthy conduct at any time. --- I have no regret for what I have done or said in the course of the struggle for India's freedom. --- I should be quite content to pass my days in any prison."

Gandhi-Wavell Correspondence

NEW DELHI, June 21.

A 78-page reply from Mahatma Gandhi to the official pamphlet "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances" of August 1942 forms part of the booklet of 725 closely printed pages published by the Government of India to-day entitled "Correspondence with Mr. Gandhi" containing letters exchanged between him on the one side and Lord Linlithgow, Lord Wavell, Lord Samuel and the Home Department on the other, during the period August 1942 and April 1944.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO GOVT. CHARGES

Mahatma Gandhi's reply is dated July 15, 1943, and begins by commenting in detail on the charges made in the official pamphlet and says:

"The most natural way to look at the disturbances is that they broke out after the arrests, which were therefore the cause. The indictment has been framed for the sole purpose, as the title shows, of fastening the responsibility on the Congress. The argument seems to me to be this. First, I and then the Congress had been setting the stage for a mass movement since April 1942, when I first bruited the idea of British withdrawal popularly known as "Quit India." Mass movement was bound to result in the outbreak of violence. I and the Congressmen who had accepted my guidance had intended that violence should take place. Leaders had been preaching it. Hence, the disturbances were to take place in any case The arrest therefore merely anticipated the violent movement and nipped it in the bud. This sum up the reasoning in the indictment.

I have endeavoured to show that no special stage for a mass movement was set or contemplated, because of my proposal for British withdrawal, that violence was never contemplated by me or any Congress leader, that I had declared that, if Congressmen indulged in an orgy of violence, they might not find me alive in their midst, that the mass movement was never started by me, that the sole charge for starting it was vested in me, that I had contemplated negotiations with the Government, that I was to start the movement only on failure of negotiations and that I had envisaged an interval of "two or three weeks" for the negotiations. It is therefore, clear, that but for the arrests, no such disturbances would have taken place as happened on 9th August last and after. I would have strained every nerve first to make the negotiations successful, and secondly, if I had failed, to avoid disturbances. The Government would have been no less able to suppress them than they were in August last.

Only, they would have had some cause against me and the Congress. It was the duty of the Government, before taking action, to study the speeches of the Congress leaders and myself at the All-India Congress Committee meeting. The Congress leaders were desirous that the movement should remain non-violent, if only because, they knew that no violent movement in the existing circumstances could possibly succeed, when matched against a most powerfully equipped Government. Whatever violence was committed by people, whether, Congressmen or others, was therefore committed in spite of the leaders' wishes. If it is held otherwise by the Government, it should be proved beyond doubt before an impartial Tribunal. But why seek to

shift the responsibility when the cause is patent? The Government action in enforcing India-wide arrests was so violent that the populace which was in sympathy with the Congress lost self-control. The loss of self-control cannot imply Congress complicity, but it does imply that the power of endurance of human nature has limitations. If Government action was in excess of the endurance of human nature, it had therefore its authors were responsible for the explosions that followed. But the Government may assert that the arrests were necessary. If so, why should the Government fight shy of taking the responsibility for the consequences of their action? The wonder to me is that the Government at all need to justify their action when they know their will is law.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Let me analyse the system of Government in vogue here. A population numbering nearly 400 millions of people, belonging to an ancient civilisation, are being ruled by a British representative called Viceroy and Governor-General aided by 250 officials called Collectors and supported by a strong British garrison with a large number of Indian soldiers, trained by British officers, and carefully isolated from the populace. The Viceroy enjoys within his own sphere powers much larger than the King of England. Such powers as far as I know, are not enjoyed by any other person in the world. The Collectors are miniature Viceroys in their own spheres. They are first and foremost as their name implies, collectors of revenue in their own Districts and have magisterial powers. They can requisition the military to their aid, when they think necessary. They are also Political Agents for the small chieftains within their jurisdiction, and they are in the place of overlords to them.

THE CONTRAST

Contrast this with the Congress, the most truly democratic organisation in the world—not because of its numerical strength, but because its only sanction deliberately adopted is non-violence. From its inception, the Congress has been a democratic body, seeking to represent All-India. However feeble and imperfect the attempt may have been, the Congress has never in its history of now nearly sixty years shifted its gaze from the Pole Star of India's freedom. It has progressed from stage to stage in its march towards democracy in the truest term. If it is said, as it has been, that the Congress learnt the spirit of democracy from Great Britain, no Congressman would care to deny the statement, though it must be added that the roots were to be found in the old Panchayat System.

It can never brook Nazi, Fascist or Japanese domination. An organisation whose very breath is freedom, and which pits itself against the most powerfully organised Imperialism will perish to a man in the attempt to resist all domination. So long as it clings to non-violence, it will be uncrushable and unconquerable.

PRE-ARRANGED GOVERNMENT PLAN

What can be the cause of the extraordinary resentment against the Congress into which the Government have betrayed themselves? I have never known them before to exhibit so much irritation. Does the cause lie in the "Quit India" formula? Disturbances cannot be the cause, because the resentment began to show itself soon after the publication of my proposal for British withdrawal. It crystallized into the wholesale arrests of 9th August last which were pre-arranged and merely awaited the passing of the resolution of 8th August. Yet there is nothing novel in the resolution save the "Quit India" formula. Mass movements have been known to be on the Congress programme ever since 1920. But freedom seemed elusive. Now the Hindu-Muslim disunity, now the pledges to the Princes, now the interests of the Scheduled Classes, now the vested interests of Europeans barred the gateway to freedom. Divide and rule was an inexhaustible well. The sands of time were running out Rivers of blood were flowing fast among the warring nations, and politically-minded India was looking on helplessly—the masses were inert.

Hence the cry of "Quit India." It gave body to the freedom movement. The cry was unanswerable. Those who were anxious to play their part in the world crisis found vent in that cry of anguish. Its root is in the will to save democracy from Nazism, as well as Imperialism. For, satisfaction of the Congress demand meant assurance of victory of democracy over any combination of reactionary forces and deliverance of China and Russia from the menace of Japan and Germany respectively. But the demand irritated the Government.

They distrusted those who were associated with the demand, and thereby they themselves became the greatest impediment to the war effort. It is wrong, therefore, to accuse the Congress of hindering war effort. Congress activity up to the night of 8th August was confined to resolutions only. The dawn of the 9th saw the Congress imprisoned. What followed was a direct result of the Government action.

CONGRESS OFFER SPURNED

The resentment over what I hold to be a just and honourable desire confirms the popular suspicion about the 'bona fides' of the Government's professions about democracy and freedom after the war.

If the Government were sincere they would have welcomed the offer of help made by the Congress. Congressmen, who have been fighting for India's liberty for over half a century would have flocked to the Allied banner as one man for the defence of India's freedom newly won. But the Government did not wish to treat India as an Equal Partner and Ally. They put out of action those who made this demand. Some of them are even being hounded as if they were dangerous criminals.

I have in mind Shri Jaiprakash Narayan and others like him. A reward of Rs. 5,000 now doubled, has been promised to the informant, who would show his hiding place. I have taken Shri Jaiprakash Narayan purposely as my illustration because, as he very rightly says, he differs from me on several fundamentals. But my differences, great as they are, do not blind me to his indomitable courage and his sacrifice of all that a man holds dear for the love of his country.

I have read his manifesto which is given as an Appendix to the indictment. Though I cannot subscribe to some of the views expressed therein, it breathes nothing but burning patriotism and his impatience of foreign domination. It is a virtue of which any country would be proud.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT

So much for politically-minded Congressmen. In the constructive department of the Congress also the Government have deprived themselves of the best talent in the country for the organisation of hand industries which are so vital a need in war time. The All-India Spinners' Association, which is responsible for having distributed without fuss over three crores of rupees as wages among the poor villagers, whom no one had reached and whose labours was being wasted, has come in for a heavy hand. Its President Shri Jajuji, and many of his co-workers have been imprisoned without trial and without any known reason. Khadi centres which are trust property have been confiscated to the Government. I do not know the law under which such property can be confiscated. And the tragedy is that the confiscators are themselves unable to run these centres which were producing and distributing cloth. Khadi and Charkhas have been reported to have been burnt by the authorities.

The All-India Village Industries Association worked by Kumarappa Brothers has also received much the same treatment. Shri Vinoba Bhave is an institution by himself. Many workers were incessantly doing creative labour under his guidance. Most men and women of constructive organisations are not political workers. They are devoted to constructive work of the highest merit. And if some of them have found it necessary to appear at all on the political field it is a matter for the Government to reflect upon. To put such organisations and their supervisors under duress is in my opinion an unpardonable interference with war effort.

The self-satisfaction with which the highest officials proclaim that limitless men and material are being had from this unhappy land, is truly amazing, while the inhabitants of India are suffering from shortage of food, clothing and many other necessaries of life.

I make bold to say that this scarcity would have been largely minimised if not altogether obviated, if instead of imprisoning Congress workers throughout India, the Government had utilised their services. The Government had two striking illustrations of the efficient working by the Congress agency—I mean the handling of the disastrous Bihar earthquake by Congress under Dr. Rajendra Prasad and of the equally disastrous flood in Gujarat under Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

WITHDRAW THE INDICTMENT

This brings me to the end of my reply to the indictment. It has become much longer than I had wanted to make it. It has cost me and my co-workers in the camp no end of labour. Although I must ask, in fairness to myself and the cause I represent, for the publication of this reply, my chief purpose is to carry conviction to the Government that the indictment contains no proof of the allegations against the Congress and me. The Government know that the public in India seem to have distrusted the indictment and regarded it as designed for foreign propaganda. Men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and the Rt. Hon. Shri M. R. Jayakar have given their opinion that the "evidence" produced in the indictment is of no judicial value. Therefore the Government should withdraw the indictment.

I see from the preface to the indictment that the Government have in their possession "valuable evidence", presumably incriminating the detenus. I submit that if the Government cannot safely divulge the evidence, they should discharge the detenus and bring to book those, who after discharge, may be caught in the act of committing or promoting crimes. With limitless power at their back, they need not resort to unsustainable accusations.

UNKNOWN AUTHOR

It will be noticed that although the indictment is a Government publication, I have only criticised its unknown author in the fond hope that the individual members composing the Government of India have not read the originals on which it is based. For, I am of opinion that no one having a knowledge of the originals could possibly endorse the inferences and innuendoes with which it is replete.

Lastly, I wish to state that if I have anywhere erred in analysing the indictment, and if my error is pointed out to me, I shall gladly correct myself. I have simply written as I have felt."

Nine Appendices form part of the letter and they reproduce extensively

(Continued on page 5)

Allied Advance Along Imphal Road Continues

CHINESE AND CHINDIT TROOPS FORM TIGHT CIRCLE AROUND MOGAUNG

NEW DELHI, June 21.

After extensive patrol action, the Chinese and Chindit troops are forming a tight circle around Mogaung, says today's S. E. A. C. Communique.

A Chinese unit has wiped out an enemy party attempting to escape down the Mogaung river on rafts, south of Kamaing. In the Myitkyina area, General Stilwells' forces have destroyed a series of Japanese strongpoints.

Advancing south from Tiangzup, Kachin levies and Gurkha troops have captured Njip, six miles to the south, and inflicted many casualties on the enemy attempting to escape from these villages.

On the Kohima front, we occupied Maram on the 19th June: two road-blocks were cleared and the advance along the Imphal road has continued to milestone 88; 70 Japanese were killed in these operations. Our advance northwards from the Imphal area made some slight progress; an enemy position eight miles north-east of Kanglatongbi was taken with the bayonet.

In the area of the Imphal-Ukhrul road, we repulsed an enemy attack on one of our positions 17 miles north-east of Imphal.

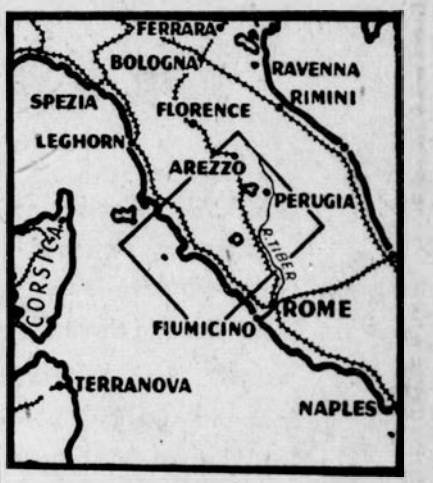
West of Bishenpur, we successfully attacked enemy positions near Kungpi.

DELAYING ACTIONS BY ENEMY

(From D. R. Mankekar, Associated Press of India War Correspondent).

The distance between the two 14th Army forces on Manipur Road has been reduced to 22 miles this afternoon. Further forces reached milestone eight.

All enemy resistance is limited to delaying actions. Japanese withdrawal movement continues south-east towards the direction of Ukhrul situated 37 miles north-east of Imphal. —A.P.



ALL RESISTANCE IN PERUGIA OVERCOME

Mediterranean Allied force advance head quarters 21 June.

Today's Allied 'communique' stated "army: extremely heavy rain has again limited the movement of Allied armies in Italy to the roads. All resistance in Perugia has been overcome and troops of the Eighth Army have continued their advance three or four miles to the north of the town.

The Free Yugoslav radio quoting Marshal Tito's 'communique' today reported the capture by Yugoslav troops of three towns in Eastern Bosnia where the Germans have suffered heavy losses. Heavy fighting continues in Western Bosnia and in the Lika province of Croatia.

AIR BATTLES OVER N.-W.-GERMANY

LONDON, June 21: United States Air Force Headquarters announced that more than 1,000 "fortresses" and "liberators" escorted by fighters in very great strength to-day attacked targets in Berlin and in Basdorf which is on the outskirts of the German capital.

For the second day in succession Berlin today reported air battles over north-west Germany and later the German controlled Luxembourg radio said that Allied bombers were heading for Warthegau. Warthegau includes the former Polish province and town of Posen which had already been raided several times by Americans in daylight.—Reuter.

Increased Nazi Air Activity Over Britain

LONDON, June 21: During the night, there was slight increase in German air activity over southern England, it is announced. Damage and casualties have been reported. There was also slight German activity over parts of Scotland.—Reuter.

RAJKOT, June 21: It is learnt that the major States which are at present in direct relation with the Resident will be put in direct relation with the Political Agent from July 10.

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be a Host to the Poor

INSTEAD of acting as a host towards your friends and business acquaintances who are as rich as yourself, why not be a host to India's poor? You can do this, with very little effort, in these three ways:—

1. Stop entertaining lavishly. The tradition of Indian hospitality is now out of date in a country in which food has to be rationed. You can still be hospitable without incurring unnecessary waste.

2. Economise in your home by having less dishes served. That is, do not serve a large variety of dishes many of which are not likely to be touched.

3. We nearly *all* eat more rice and bread than is good for us. It is a habit worth breaking for the sake of our health, as well as for the poor who need all the rice and wheat they can get.

IN these ways we can save hardship amongst the poor, who look to us, in time of trouble, for just this kind of practical help and support. This *is* the new hospitality!

A.A.A. 788
food for all
..but none to waste
Issued by the National War Front

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Natural beauty of young and delicate skin needs regular cleansing with Pears Soap. The deep-penetrating lather of Pears lifts away all impurities that may blemish the skin. The glycerine in it keeps young skin soft and supple. And its famous tonic action closes the pores against dust and dirt, bringing new life and loveliness to the skin. Pears Soap leaves a lingering perfume that is sweet and refreshing.

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TG. 33-168 A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, ISLEWORTH, ENGLAND.

Orissa Premier Resigns

Sequel To Differences In Ministry

CUTTACK, June 21

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi, the Premier of Orissa has resigned.

After a personal interview with the Governor of Orissa at Puri yesterday on the present developments in the Ministerial Party, the Maharaja tendered resignation of his office as Premier.

In his reply, His Excellency stated: "I have received your letter to-day in which you have stated all the grounds of differences within the Ministry. You tender your resignation with a view, as you state, to forming a new ministry. I note that you are simultaneously communicating your decision to your colleagues. I shall be obliged if pending acceptance of your resignation, you and your colleagues will kindly remain in office while I examine arrangements necessary for the Government to be carried on".

Pandit Godavaris Misra, Education Minister, has cancelled his tour to Phuljhar in the third week of June.

Senior Harwood League

TATAS GO DOWN TO ROYAL NAVY

In the First Division of the Harwood League, the Royal Navy registered a well-deserved victory against the Tata Sports Club by the odd goal in five on Wednesday. In the first half the Navy had the lion's share of the attack, scoring twice through James and Day. Jouniano reduced the margin in the second period, but Jones increased the lead again promptly. Thereafter Tatas tried hard to level-up matters and another goal came their way towards the close, when Mathas booked their second goal.

Referee J. A. Scott.

TO-DAY'S GAME

6-15 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. City Police.

East Bengal Beat Dalhousie

CALCUTTA, June 21: East Bengal won their return match against Dalhousie in the first division of the Calcutta Football League today by two goals to one, while Mahomedan Sporting played a subdued game against the Police and just managed to scrape through by a solitary goal. Kalighat beat Rangers by the narrow margin of a goal.

Following are the scores:

East Bengal 2, Dalhousie 1.

Mahomedan Sporting 1, Police nil. —A. P.

Sentence Of Penal Servitude

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Coyajee)

Emperor
Versus
1. Earnest Layton
2. James Thomas May .... Accused.

His Lordship passed further orders in this case in which the accused, two deserters from the army who had fought at Dunkirk, had been sentenced to transportation for life on Saturday last for the murder of a taxi-driver at Hornby Vellard. His Lordship ordered that in view of the Penal Servitude Act which applied to Europeans, the sentence of transportation for the term of life was to read as a sentence of penal servitude for the term of life. The accused were not present in Court, but counsel on either side were present. His Lordship observed that the absence of the accused did not matter, because this new order was an order in favour of the accused. His Lordship complimented Mr. K. J. Khandalawalia, counsel for the prosecution, on the able way in which he conducted the case.

"Avoid Typhoid"

The Health Department, Bombay Municipality has issued the following:—"The approach of monsoon usually heralds the Tyhoid season. Last year increase in the incidence of Typhoid cases commenced from the month of June. Though Typhoid is dreadfully infectious, there is scarcely any cause for being afraid of the diseases as the Anti-Typhoid inoculation offers you a reliable protection.

Therefore, people are advised to get inoculated against typhoid immediately at any of the Municipal Free Dispensaries on any working day between 8 and 10 a.m. (S. T.) and 3-30 and 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) and on Sundays and holidays between 8-0 and 10 a.m. (S. T.)

Industrial concerns employing large labour staff can get the Anti-typhoid inoculations performed free at their institutions by a Municipal Doctor on request. For inquiries 'Phone No. 21204."

SLAUGHTER OF BUFFALOES

The maximum number of buffaloes which may be slaughtered in any one week in the slaughter-houses at Bandra, Kurla, Ahmedabad and Malegaon is laid down in an order issued by the Government of Bombay. These numbers are 190 at Bandra, 166 at Kurla, 155 at Ahmedabad and 90 at Malegaon.

MOTOR VEHICLES TAX

Owners of motor vehicles residing in Bombay Region are advised that the first quarter of the financial year of the motor vehicles tax ends on June 30.

PLEA FOR CALMER ATMOSPHERE

"Natal Mercury" On Durban's Heavy Responsibility

(From Our Correspondent).

DURBAN, June 20.

A last-minute appeal to members of the Provincial Council to support the Occupation Control Ordinance is made this morning in a leader in the "Natal Mercury." Ever since announcement of the Pretoria Agreement, the editorial reads, a storm has been brewing which reached the climax at a public meeting in Durban on Friday, when a message from Gen. Smuts was loudly booed. "This exhibition of bad manners is to be deplored. On the Indian problem, Gen Smuts has acted sincerely and with conviction. As an international statesman it is his bounden duty to do everything he can to ease the situation in India. The new ordinance does nothing to endanger either South African's or Durban's interests. It is to be hoped that in the Provincial Council there will be calmer atmosphere than that which prevailed in Durban on Friday, and that members will not be frightened into abandoning courage of their convictions. If the Ordinance is not passed Durban will be taking upon itself heavy responsibility. The situation between South Africa and India will become an impossible one, and while no one would subscribe to the policy of South Africa being dominated from Delhi, London or Washington, South Africans have to remember that the Union has a duty to the Commonwealth. For various reasons we cannot stand alone, and it is essential that we should co-operate with the Commonwealth action."

"SAVE BENGAL BOBBIN INDUSTRY"

Calcutta Merchants Urge Central Govt. To Stop Exports

CALCUTTA, June 20.

A telegram urging the Central Government "to save the bobbin industry in Bengal by stopping imports of bobbins, supplying suitable timber to indigenous manufacturers and calling upon the priority assistance panel to abandon its present unsympathetic attitude", has been sent jointly by the Bengal National, Indian Muslim and Marwari Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, to the Government of India, to-day.

ADMISSION TO LOCAL COLLEGES

Requisition To Call Special Meeting Of Corporation

Five members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation have sent a requisition to His Worship the Mayor to call a special meeting of the Corporation to discuss the question of urging the University authorities to devise ways and means of providing admission in the local colleges to students who have recently passed the Matriculation Examination and have not been able to secure admission for want of accommodation and teaching facilities in the colleges.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ADJOURNED

The Schools Committee adjourned without transacting any business on Wednesday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir P. C. Ray. It was also resolved to close all municipal schools on Saturday the 24th inst.

Congress M.L.C. Dead

(From A Correspondent)

KARWAR, June 19

Mr. S. R. Huldipurker, M.L.C., a prominent Congress worker of Karwar, expired on Sunday evening after a three days' high fever.

Bharat's
CARBON PAPERS
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
& STAMP PADS
THE BHARAT CARBON & RIBBON MFG. CO. LTD.
Distributors:- BHARAT (SALES) LTD.
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REFUSE CLEVER IMITATIONS, SEE THAT THE WORD 'ASPRO' IS ON EVERY TABLET
'ASPRO' STOPS PAIN & FEVER IN 10 MINUTES. IT DOES NOT HARM THE HEART OR STOMACH.
'ASPRO' CONTROLLED PRICES
As. 1 PER PACKET OF 3 TABLETS.
As. 10 PER PACKET OF 30 TABLETS.
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P. O. BOX 258, BOMBAY
(Phone 30958) and Branches.

'ASPRO' IS SOLD EVERYWHERE
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... HAS MADE THEM THE NATIONAL PREFERENCE!

Help yourself to a Caravan! It's air-conditioned which means that it retains its extra strength—extra freshness just think of it. Caravan Cigarettes are made under the most hygienic conditions in a Factory where the air is washed and sterilised before it enters. That's why Caravan Cigarettes have a National preference.

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CARAVAN
THE *Air-Conditioned* CIGARETTE
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Famous Specialist Goldmedalist
Chamberlain Road Lahore.

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WATERPROOFS
The Favourite Rainwear Of The Tropics
for LADIES, GENTS *and* KIDDIES.
The most dependable protection from the heavy tropical showers.
BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS (1940) LTD.
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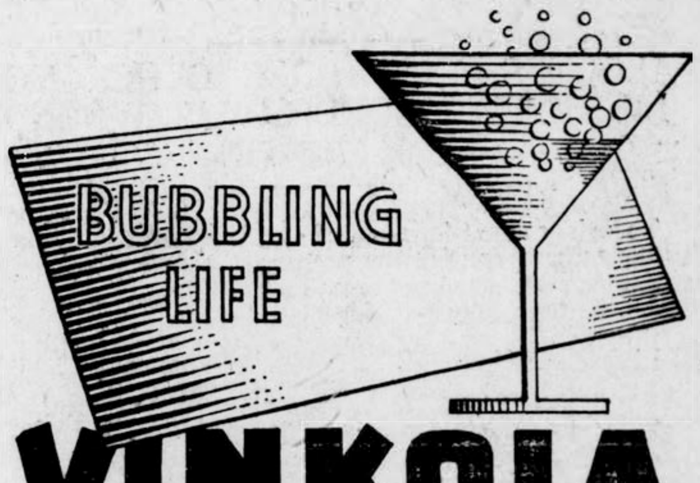
Phone: 24200. Telegrams: SHOWERCOAT.



BUBBLING LIFE
VINKOLA
—the ideal tonic wine, imparts vigour to a debilitated body. It provides extra nourishment for worn out tissues and tones up digestion.
WHEN NORMAL NOURISHMENT IS INADEQUATE TRY VINKOLA.
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STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
CALCUTTA
ST-11
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR BOMBAY
Messrs. FAIRDEAL CORPORATION LTD.
Lakshmi Building,
Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

ON THE OCCASION OF DASHAHARA

DASHAHARA is by far the most important Indian festival of the month of Jaistha (May-June). It has a rich mythological background behind it. It is meant to commemorate the coming of the Ganges on the earth. For the Ganges, so says mythology, was originally a river of the heavens; she has come down to the earth only lately. And this coming down has far-reaching consequences, for the Ganges is the emblem of purity. This emphasis on purity is the underlying idiea of the festival, Dashahara. On this day people crowd by the Ganges, take bath in her holy water, which bath is claimed to purge them of the ten kinds of common sins, physical and mental. The literal meaning of the word is therefore clear: DASHA means 'ten' (kinds of sin) HARA means ('taking away'.)

It is, therefore, properly speaking, more a moral than a religious celebration. One may celebrate it without associating oneself too rigidly with any particular theological sect: for, purging the mind-body of all kinds of sin should be the ideal of all except the brutes.

On this gay day, when you think of purity alone, you should never forget VALLEY VIEW, the purest tea of the market.

KEEP YOUR PARTY GAY
Valley-View THE LUXURY TEA OF THE DAY
II-SVE
VALLEY-VIEW TEA CO. CALCUTTA : DELHI.

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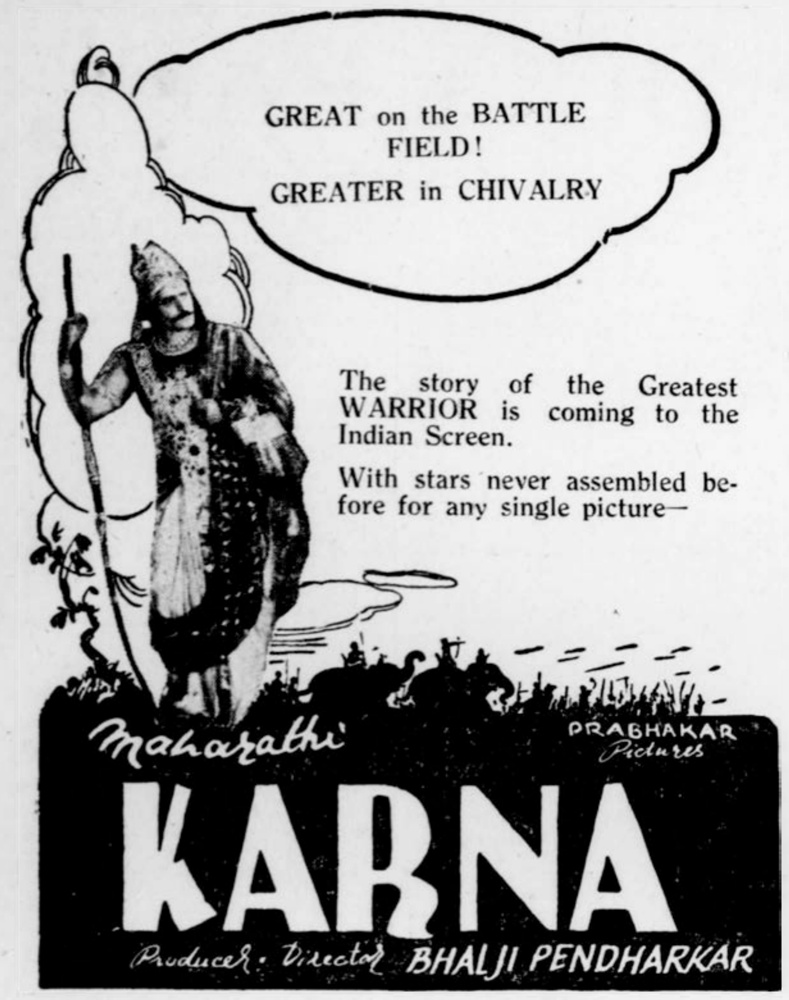
GREAT on the BATTLE FIELD!
GREATER in CHIVALRY
Maharathi
PRABHAKAR Pictures
KARNA
Producer - Director BHALJI PENDHARKAR

The story of the Greatest WARRIOR is coming to the Indian Screen.

With stars never assembled before for any single picture—

Starring:

★ PRITHVIRAJ, ★ DURGA KHOTE, ★ LEELABAI, ★ SHAHU MODAK, ★ SUVARNALATA, ★ K. N. SINGH ★ SARDAR BALASAHEB YADAV, ★ CHANDRAKANT, ★ BANDOPANT SOHANI, ★ VASANT PEHELVAN, ★ VINAY KALE, ★ NIMBALKAR and 10,000 others as Warriors and subjects!

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AN INCOMPARABLE DRAMA OF AN UNCONQUERABLE LOVE!

Dances, Songs, Laughter and Romance—all packed into a "Motion Picture" masterpiece.

Never before has a "Dansing-sational" picture of this type come to town with such top-notch stars!

SURENDRA AND SADHONA BOSE
IN THEIR LATEST & BEST DRAMATIC TRIUMPH

PAIGAM

Brilliantly directed by Surendra Desai with a Big Star supporting cast—Anil Kumar, Pratima Devi, Sulochana Chatterjee, Anand Prasad.

An Amar Production:
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AT LAMINGTON TALKIES FROM 23rd JUNE
PGM. 6.

Book your seats in Advance between 10 to 12 noon and 5 to 6 p.m.

3RD WEEK FROM TOMORROW!
ATRE PICTURES' Laugh-Blitz
DIL-ki-BAAT
Written & Directed by ACHARYA ATRE
Starring: DURGA KHOTE ISHWARLAL, DIXIT & VANMALA
Booking: 10 to 12 noon
Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.
A 'Peerless' Release.
MINERVA

2ND HOUSEFUL WEEK
Director: JAYANT DESAI'S Social Eye-opener!
Manorama
LEELA CHITNIS, ISHWARLAL, CHARLIE etc.
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Advance Booking 10 to 12 and 3 to 6

ZABAN 8th WEEK
AT LAMINGTON
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
ZANANA SHOW
To-day 1-45 p.m.

MATINEE TOMORROW (MARATHI) 1 P. M.
RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S
MALI
(HINDUSTANI & MARATHI)
Plans Open: 10-30 to 12-30, 5 TO 6 p. m.
Hindi: 4 & 7 Marathi: 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun. Fri. 1 p. m.
12TH WEEK OF FULL-HOUSES
NOVELTY

MATINEE TOMORROW 1-15 P.M.
RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S
Shakuntala
Starring: JAYASHREE
Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sat., Sun., Fri. 1-15 p. m
41st Week
SWASTIK
(OLD PATHE)

Leela CHITNIS ★ JAIRAJ
CHAR ANKHEN
A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
6TH WEEK! IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

REGAL Air-Cooled 'Ph. 35017.
At 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Fred McMurray Paulette Goddard Susan Hayward
"FOREST RANGERS"
(in Technicolor)
From To morrow!

Maria MONTEZ Jon HALL Turhan BEY
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES IN TECHNICOLOR
with ANDY DEVINE Fortunio BONANOVA FRANK PUGLIA RAMSAY AMES MORONI OLSEN KURT KATCH
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4TH Crowded Week!
UNFORGETTABLE and Sublime!
Rajlaxmi's Screen Epic
MAHAKAVI
KALIDAS
Direction: Sjt. SUDHIR SEN
PAHARI, SNEHPRABHA, VANMALA, NANDKISHORE
KRISHNA Dubash Theatre
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m.
(Book in Advance)

6th WEEK
See It Atleast Twice!
Laxmi's Grand Fantasy
KADAMBARI
SHANTA APTE, VANMALA, PAHARI
ROXY
Daily 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6 p. m.

NOW SHOWING TO CAPACITY HOUSES AT
CAPITOL
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With PREM ADEEB, RATNAMALA, JEEVEN
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M.
Matinee Sunday 1 P.M.
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

LEELA CHITNIS
in a Live Role
REKHA
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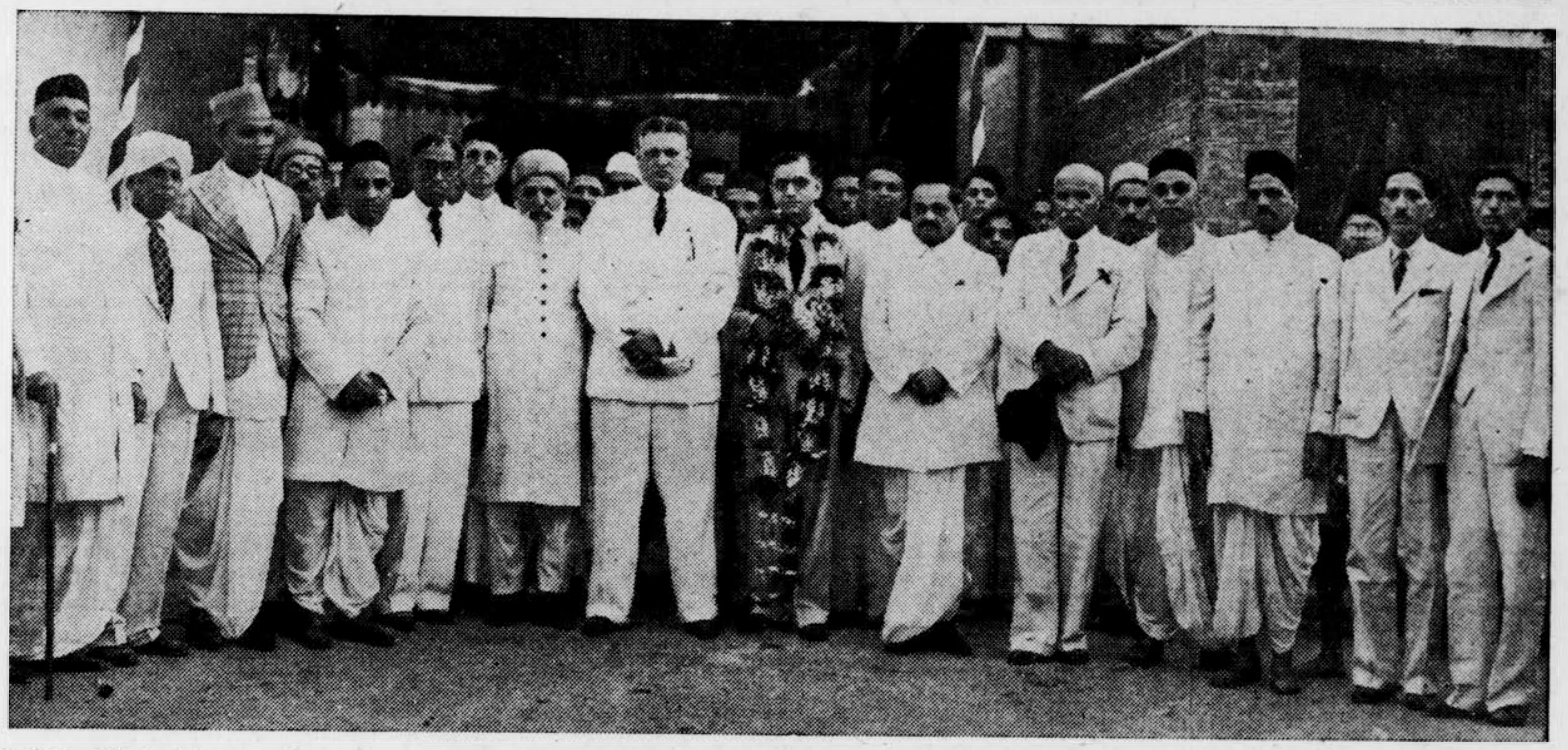
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
VISHVAS at EDWARD
'HAPPY' RELEASE



A group Photo taken on the occasion of the Opening Ceremony of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Ltd., Nagpur Branch, on the 12th June, 1944.

Standing in the centre with garlands Mr. A. N. SHAH, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, who declared the Branch Open; on his right is Mr. Akhaney, Managing Director.

SCINDIAS DENY ALLEGATIONS

"No Holding Back Officers With Foreign Going Certificates"

The following statement has been issued by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. to the Press:

The Honorary Secretary, Dufferin Old Cadets' Association, has stated in the recent statement issued by him that

> "this new move by the Scindia Company of dismissing all Home Trade Officers and replacing them with foreign-going qualifications goes to prove that the Scindia Company have a large surplus of highly qualified Officers whom they will not promote to higher ranks or release for essential services."

This statement, we are constrained to remark, is not in consonance with facts. We, therefore, consider it our duty to state the correct position for general information.

The policy of the Company with regard to its floating staff was explained by the Chairman in the interview which he gave to the press on the 26th May 1944. It may be added that suitable officers with Home Trade certificates have been engaged by the Company on foreign-going ships for the purpose of meeting the existing shortage of officers. Three such officers with Home Trade tickets were engaged by the Company during the last six months. One such officer was permitted to leave the services of the Company at his own request. The Company has, therefore, got 12 Home Trade Officers in its employ today. None of these Home Trade Officers has, as alleged by the Association, been dismissed by the Company. It will, therefore, be appreciated that the Scindia Company is not creating "a large surplus of highly qualified officers" as mentioned by the Association.

Those who are conversant with the manning of ships know that they are manned by officers possessing two different types of certificates, called foreign-going certificates and Home Trade certificates. Those possessing the Home Trade certificates are excellent seamen for the trades for which they hold their certificates of competency. Their efficiency, reliability and loyalty are unquestioned. It will, however, be appreciated that as a class they cannot be said to possess the qualification and experience which the "Dufferin" officers have obtained for altogether a different class of trade. To refer to this vital point and to compare the suitability and efficiency of these officers with different tickets under certain given conditions, it will be realised, is merely to make a statement of facts and to state the results of experience. There is or there can be no intention to decry the good work which the Home Trade Officers have been doing in the posts that they hold.

In view of the facts mentioned above, it will be recognised that neither has there been a new move, as stated by the Association, by the Scindia Company to dismiss all Home Trade Officers nor has there been an attempt, as alleged by the Association, to hold back officers with foreign-going certificates rising in the service of the Company.

LATE MR. AMIN.—Ravjibhai B. Amin the eldest son of Rajmitra B. D. Amin and Bombay Branch Manager of the Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda, expired on Wednesday due to heart failure. His Uthamana will take place today (Thursday) at 6-30 p m (S T) at Din Niwas, Hindu Friends Co-operative Society, Jogeshwari.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

Talk by Flying Officer I. BHATTACHARJI M.A., of the Indian Air Force on "Experiences of an I.A.F. pilot on the Burma Front" at 6 p. m. on Friday, 23rd instant in the Lecture Hall of the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay (South Wing). Rev. Professor JAMES KELLOCK, M.A. B. D. will preside.

(9304)

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 2, 2000
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 30, 1363
Parsi: Deh 22, 1313
Sunrise: 7-4 a.m., Sunset 8-16 p.m.
Hightide: 1-33, 14-27, Lowtide 7-30, 20-36

To-day's Engagements

CORPORATION MEETING.—Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall today (Thursday) at 2 p m (Bombay Time).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.—Those who have been refused admission to Colleges should register their names at Union's Office (42, Kennedy Bridge) between 6-30 and 6 p.m.

BOMBAY OFFICE WORKERS' UNION.—Members who had taken Membership Enrolment Books of the Union are requested to return them to the Secretary on or before the 30th inst. at 96, Bora Bazaar St. Fort, between 6 p m and 7 p m.

MAHATMA ATMARAMJI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—Birthday of Mahatma Atmoramji will be celebrated today (Thursday) at 8 p m in the Samaj Mandir. Many distinguished speakers will deliver lectures at Gopitalav Arya Samaj, Lady Jamshedji Road, Matunga B B C I.

Similar celebrations will take place at Gopitalao and Fort at 8 p m.

COMMUNIST PARTY.—3rd Anniversary of the war of liberation, today (Thursday) public meeting at R. M. Bhat Hall, Parel near Kamgar Maidan at 9 p m and at Nagpada Neighbourhood House at 10 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MARVADI VIDYALAYA.—A public meeting of the F.S.U. will be held today (Thursday) at 7 p m at the Marvadi Vidyalaya, in celebration of the Third Anniversary of the Patriotic War of the Soviet Peoples' against the German Fascists. Poet Harindranath will preside. Dr. Hamid, Mr. B V (Mama) Varerkar and Mr. B T Ranadive will address the gathering.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Bombay Radical Democratic Party is celebrating the 22nd June, the Soviet Day, as the anniversary of Nazi attack on Soviet Russia. It will be observed by organising a procession which will parade throughout the main thoroughfares of north of Bombay, starting from the Post Office Building, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar. At the termination of the procession, at 9 p m there will be a public meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT.—A public meeting of women will be held at 5-30 p m today (Thursday) in Sir Elly Kadoorie Hall Mazagaon, to celebrate Russia Day. Begum Mohammad Shariff, Mrs. Patel and others will speak on the historic Russian resistance against the Nazis.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS.—The Health returns of Bombay during the week ended 17th June were as under:—The mortality 658 (including 2 deaths due to explosions was 129 less than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 23.0 on the census population of 1941 against 612 the mortality and 21.4 the death rate for 25th week of 1943. The average mortality for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium was 503 and the death-rate 19.2. Out of the total deaths, 183 were among infants under 1 year of age

Third Anniversary Of Russo-German War

A. I. R. Bombay, will broadcast special programmes in connection with the third anniversary of the Russo-German War today (Thursday) Mr S. S. Batliwala will give a talkzin Gujarati, entitled "Russia Pevanu German Akraman" at 7 p.m. "Roos Zindabad" a talk in Hindustani will be broadcast by Sagar Nizami at 8-15 p.m.

A Gujarati feature "Yasnaya Polyana" centred round the life of Tolstoy will be presented at 8-50 p.m. Sir R. P. Masani will broadcast a talk on "Three Years of War" at 9-45 p.m. "The Soviet Marches On" a programme of Russian Music will begin at 10 p.m., and will bring the programmes to an end at 11 p.m.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 16th day of June 1944.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	9,13,30,000	
Notes in circulation	9,28,70,23,000	
Total Notes issued		937,83,53,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
A Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	
Sterling Securities	6,22,83,96,000	
Total of A		8,67,25,39,000
B. Rupee Coin		12,25,41,000
Government of India Rupee Securities		58,34,73,000
Total Assets		9,87,83,53,000

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

SHARES:—The local Stock Exchange was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and price movement was irregular. There was scattered selling in Cotton Mill Shares while Steel Shares found moderate support. Tata Steel Dfds, opened at Rs 2,230 and steadied at Rs. 2,227 while Ordinary Shares

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 21.

T S Ord (415/8) 416 15 16 15/8 16/8 16
T S Dfd (2221/4) 2225 31/4 27/8 25 27/8 21/4 26/4 28/12 26/4 30 23/12 25 27/8
Dyeing (1878/12) 1882 85 80 82 73/2 77/8 82/8 80 77/8 82/8 85
Kohinoor (618) 619 18 16 17 15 16 17 18 17 19
Swadesh (540) 541 39 40 39 40 41
Nagpur (408) 409 11 10 11 9 10 12 11 14
Simplex (252/8) 253/8 53 54 53 54/8
New Great (380) 381 80 81/8 80 82
Indore (855) 857/8 60 56 70 66/4
Scindia (34/12) 34/13 34/12 34/14 34/12 34/15
P Const (228) 229 30 29 31 30 30/8
Cement (227/12) 229 29/12 29 30 29/4 30

were placed at Rs 416. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1,882 and quietened at Rs. 1,878 and Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 616. The general feeling is against any marked improvement.

It is said that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of Tata Steel Company, on Thursday the 22nd dividend will be fixed. Nagpur Shares were in demand while there was some covering in Cement Shares.

BULLION:—Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4 03 at New York. London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents: The local market was quietly steady with a moderate business Forward Silver after touching Rs. 123/4 improved to Rs. 124/8 and later steadied at Rs. 124/4 Forward Gold quotation also moved between Rs. 73 4 and Rs. 72/12 and steadied at Rs. 73. Bears are relying on sales of American Silver while bulls are after securing weekly one rupee discount on non-delivery. The general outlook is bearish and Silver remains a sale on all upturns.

Later on there appeared some professional buying and prices advanced to Rs 125/10 but reacted to Rs. 125/1 and steadied at Rs. 125/4. 128/12, 96 Wineness Rs. 128 Forward Rs. 125/4. Ready Gold Rs. 73/4/6. Forward Rs. 78/3. Day's fluctuations of Silver: 124 123/4 124 123/4 124/12 124/8 124 124/8 124 124/12 125/10 125/1 125/4.

COTTON:—It is reported that the Government has instructed their agents to buy all kinds of cotton on the basis of Rs. 410. This had a good effect on the market. To-day July delivery opened at Rs. 406 and after declining to Rs. 403 improved to Rs. 405. September delivery opened at Rs. 420 and declined to Rs. 417 but rallied to Rs 419. It is generally believed that the market will function within a narrow limit as the Government is anxious to honour the pledge of buying cotton at floor price fixed

BHUJ:—January 20. Kutch Hindi Koris 299/8.

The market improved steadily on moderate buying and July was quoted at Rs. 407/8 and September at Rs. 422/8. The market finally closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I C C July	406	4	0
I C C September	421	8	0

COTTON ARRIVALS:— Central India 99, Central Provinces 301, Dholeras 80, Broach 1,138, Egyptian 7.192. Total 8,810 Bales.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
July	406	400	405/8
September	420	409	419/12

COTTON PARITY:—Indian Cotton July Contract is 593 cents points below New York July at Exchange rates 331.

WALL STREET MARKET.

New York, June 20.

Anaconda Copper Mining 26 3/4.
General Motors 64 1/8—1/2.
U. S. Steel Corporation 57 3/4+1/8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	New.
Khandesh Jarilla	275/350
Berar Jarilla	350/380
289 F Jarilla	480/525
N T Jarilla	450/470
289 F Saw-ginned	570/600

COTTON ROOM RATES

Jarilla Extra Spr-fine 424 Sup 414 Fine 404 F Good 494

Broach Extra Spr-fine 419 Sup 414 Fine 409 F Good 404

Surti Extra Spr-fine 535 Sup 530 Fine 404 F Good 394

4 F Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 455 Sup 440 Fine 435 F Good 430

L S S Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 485 Sup 480 Fine 475 F Good 470

289 F Pun/American Extra Spr-fine 535 Sup 530 Fine 525 F Good 520

Saw-Gd 4 F Extra Spr-fine 475 Sup 470 Fine 465 F Good 460

Saw-Gd L S S Extra Spr-fine 525 Sup 520 Fine 515 F Good 410

Saw-Gd 289 F Extra Spr-fine 585 Sup 580 Fine 575 F Good 570.

M G 4 F Sind/Ame.

M G N T Extra Spr-fine 485 Sup 480 Fine 475 F Good 470

Saw-Gd N T Sind/Ame Extra Spr-fine 525 Sup 520 Fine 515 F Good 510

N. Y. Cotton Market:—

Cotton: Opening losses extended on selling based on continued favourable weather news and the overnight house and Senate conferees' elimination of the amendment to guarantee farmers full parity price. Finally the market firmed up on covering on reports that the administration is offering some sort of a compromise proposal to adjust Textile ceilings. The session closed very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 20

July 21.55+03, October 20.92+07, December 20.63+07, January 20.59+07, March 20.39+06, May 20.17+08. July Highest 21.60+08 (2-46 p.m.). Lowest 21.42—10 (10-16 a.m.), Middling Spot 22.49+01.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July 21.85+08, October 20.96+11, December 20.67+10, January 20.54+08, March 20.43+08. May 20.21+10. Middling Spot 21.45+05.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

July 21.50, October 20.78, December 20.50.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 20.

Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.

London Gold Fine per oz. £8-8-0.

HAPUR MARKET QUOTATIONS

Hapur June 21.

Wheat 9/5 Arrivals 800 mds Stock 32 Khattis in order encourage more wheat arrivals marketing of Gur made conditional on offering 25 per cent wheat simultaneously Gram 8/4 Barley 10 Peas 7/10 Stock 134 Khattis Arhar 7/10 Oats 7 Gur 4 Fine 5/8 Arrivals 1000 mds Urad 11/6/9 Maha 11/9/9 Moong Bhadon 7/1 pulses opened steady on continued dry weather Barwana Asuj 53/12 Silver 127/12 next Settlement 125/12 quiet.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, June 21.

Cocoanuts Raw 61, Dry 90, Cocoanut Oil 297, Copra Office 177, Dilpasand 190, Madrasnottam 215, Pepper Wynaad 335, Country 325, Dry Ginger, Chernad 240, Ernad 225, Coffee Robusta 114.

RAJKOT, June 21:—Silver Rs. 118/6, Gold Rs. 72/8, Groundnut Oil Rs. 16/1.

JAMNAGAR, June 21:—Silver Rs. 120, Gold Rs. 72/8, Groundnut Oil Rs. 17/11

The Half=Column By "Dim"

Bob Stimson, Frank Moraes, Tara Baig are all friends of mine. The Baron de Touche I have hardly met. All this to show that the following remarks are only friendly. On Tuesday night I switched in to ANSWERING YOU, the AIR's immitation of the B.B.C.'s Brain Trust. I switched in sometime after the programme began, so that my impression of it is a little incomplete. Even so my predominant feeling was that an item like that on an All-India Radio programme should not be frivolous. Whereas humour is aways welcome, it is for the listeners to laugh, not for the brain-trustees in the studio to maintain a sustained giggle. Nor is this understandable when one bears in mind that the remarks made by them were obviously known to all of them, rehearsed by them, approved by the Station Director, passed by Censor and submitted for censorship at least a week ago. Likewise all this stammering and stuttering when everybody knows that all radio programmes are READ from a script is a little insulting to the listener's intelligence. And tut tut Mr. Lakshmanan, the reference to the Japanese soldier's fanaticism in comparison with the caution of the Allied soldier was not quite what All-India Radio should have put out for the Jap radios to listen to. My friend, Frank Moraes, is a War Correspondent. Stimson made a reference to Moraes's status to give authority to the answers. So it is presumed that the Military Press Censor passed that script—for if the M.P.C. hasn't seen it, the ultra-cautious All-India Radio will get it on the knuckle. Then all this patronizing nonsense by Friend Stimson when he said: "That was excellently put, I must say," is a little unnecessary and a waste of radio time. It is for the people listening to decide this for themselves. A questioner must ask the questions and the subsidiary questions without undue halting and without all this affected naturalness and without patronising pats on the back. Let it be brisk, Mr. Stimson, to the point and without clowning. And all this feeble punning . . . well really, after all it's not a P-A-I-N trust.

R

Illegal Sale of Rations

It has been noticed that some ration card holders re-sell part of their rations to other card holders. Such transactions, although in some cases made by mutual consent, are forbidden under the Bombay Rationing Order. It is illegal for a ration card holder to sell his rations to any other person and the seller as well as the purchaser are liable to be prosecuted.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 21.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 18th June 1944:—

Allahabad 105 74 0.4 BOMBAY 90 82 0.1 Calcutta 109 86 0 Cawnpore 100 72 0.2 Cuttack 104 88 0 Darjeeling 68 59 T Delhi 95 78 0 Dehra Dun 90 71 0 Jacobabad 113 85 0 Karachi 90 83 0 Lahore 0 0 0 Lucknow 105 72 1.1 Madras 100 82 0.1 Nagpur 0 0 0 Patna 108 88 0 Peshawar 101 76 0 Shillong 0 0 0 Simla 75 58 0.1.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Friendship improves happiness and abates misery by the doubling of our joy and the dividing of our grief.

—Cicero.

The Bombay Chronicle

GANDHIJI'S COUNTER-CHARGE

In circumstances beyond its control the Government of India has been compelled to publish, much earlier than it would willingly have done, the correspondence between Gandhiji on the one hand and Lord Linlithgow, Lord Wavell, Lord Samuel and the Home Department on the other, the most important item therein being the correspondence with regard to the responsibility for the disturbances in the country in 1942 and other incidental matters. As soon as Gandhiji read Government's notorious pamphlet on "Congress Responsibility" he wrote a lengthy reply to it combating all the charges urged therein against him and the Congress and he asked Government to give, in common fairness, full publicity to his defence. But Government's sense of fairness urged it to say in reply to Gandhiji: "So long as the grounds for your detention remain unchanged Government are not prepared to afford you any facilities for communication with the general public." It has now published Gandhiji's reply, not because he is now free. It has only anticipated what was inevitable.

To appreciate fully Gandhiji's letters on the vital question of responsibility for the disturbances one must read them in full, particularly because the numerous misrepresentations in the official pamphlet have held the field for over a year, the other side having been completely suppressed by force. What appears in our columns to-day is Government's summary of Gandhiji's reply together with a few letters thereon. Gandhiji, in his reply, begins by summing up Government's charge as follows: "First, I and then the Congress had been setting the stage for a mass movement since April 1942, when I first bruited the idea of British withdrawal popularly known as 'Quit India'. Mass movement was bound to result in the outbreak of violence. I and the Congressmen who had accepted my guidance had intended that violence should take place. Leaders had been preaching it. Hence, the disturbances were to take place in any case. The arrests, therefore, merely anticipated the violent movement and nipped it in the bud." The gist of Gandhiji's defence against this charge is also best stated in his own words. For clarity and conciseness his own summing up cannot be surpassed. He says:

> "I have endeavoured to show that no special stage for a mass movement was set or contemplated, because of my proposal for British withdrawal, that violence was never contemplated by me or any Congress leader, that I had declared that, if Congressmen indulged in an orgy of violence, they might not find me alive in their midst, that the mass movement was never started by me, that the sole charge for starting it was vested in me, that I had contemplated negotiations with the Government, that I was to start the movement only on failure of negotiations and that I had envisaged an interval of "two or three weeks" for the negotiations. It is therefore, clear, that but for the arrests, no such disturbances would have taken place as happened on 9th August last and after. I would have strained every nerve first to make the negotiations successful, and, secondly, if I had failed, to avoid disturbances. The Government would have been no less able to suppress them than they were in August last. Only they would have had some cause against me and the Congress. It was the duty of the Government, before taking action, to study the speeches of the Congress leaders and myself at the All-India Congress Committee meeting. The Congress leaders were desirous that the movement should remain non-violent, if only because, they knew that no violent movement in the existing circumstances could possibly succeed, when matched against a most powerfully equipped Government. Whatever violence was committed by people, whether Congressmen or others, was, therefore, committed in spite of the leaders' wishes. If it is held otherwise by the Government, it should be proved beyond doubt before an impartial Tribunal."

Most of these views we have ourselves set forth in these columns before on various occasions. Gandhiji now not only states them forcibly but also adds in his reply chapter and verse in their support and also exposes in detail the many misrepresentations in the official pamphlet.

Stung to the quick by the exposure of the misrepresentations in the official pamphlet Sir Richard Tottenham, its author, had the temerity to write to Gandhiji: "The document in question was published for the information of the public and not for the purpose of convincing you or eliciting your defence. It was supplied to you only at your request and in forwarding it Government neither invited nor desired your comments." We can quite understand that the present Government of India did not desire Gandhiji's defence or comments. It only wanted to attack him and the other Congress leaders, and gag them effectively by banning all interviews with them so as to prevent any exposure of its ways. The Government would not only not give them a trial but did not desire even a defence or comments though communicated only to itself. However, truth will out. Government may rest content with the satisfaction of having many Congress leaders still in prison and, therefore, unable to add to the exposures that Nemesis has made inevitable. We shall return to the subject soon enough.

Future Of Mid-East

When the American administration mooted the project of itself building an Arabian pipe-line, American interests did not respond favourably to it and there were even cries of "Fascism". The administration has, therefore, retired gracefully and as "an alternative to Federal construction of the projected pipe-line Government will offer loans to private companies to help defray the cost which is estimated at between 130,000,000 and 165,000,000 dollars". And, we have no doubt that it will involve, as in South America and elsewhere not to speak of Iraq, Iran, Trasjardonia and Palestine—the necessity of the United States closely interesting itself in the economic and political problems of the Hedjaz and, naturally also, of neighbouring countries.

This is reversion to the time-honoured technique of the Imperialism of what is called "Western Democracy." It does not solve the main problem so far as the countries and peoples territorially involved in it are concerned. On the contrary it sounds dangerously like a denial of the Atlantic Charter the Moscow Proclamation and even Mr. Hull's recent statements. It may be argued that America's economic entry into the Middle East will serve as a counter to British influence. But two wrongs do not make a right and most certainly two Imperialisms do not result in freedom to their victims. On the other hand, they aggravate twofold the subjection of the countries so dominated. Is the history of the last war going to be repeated with a vengeance in the case of the Middle East countries: Iran, Iraq, Palestine Transjordan and even the Hedjaz?

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Naval Show-Down?

Admiral Chester Nimitz is unofficially reported to have stated that the Japanese Fleet has moved into position east of the Phillippines and may have possibly come out to challenge the American Navy in the Pacific. The Admiral is also reported to have added that the Fifth Fleet of the United States Pacific forces was standing ready for this engagement if it came. Since then Reuter's have quoted a Japanese News Agency report to the effect that a fierce naval battle is now raging in the Mariana group. Moreover, a Japanese official spokesman has told the world that this battle would have "far-reaching effects on the Pacific war situation." It has often happened that the Japanese have invented naval actions when none had taken place, let alone their unfailing habit of destroying at intervals entire American fleets in every region of the Pacific. But since Admiral Nimitz himself corroborates to some extent the Jap statement, it may be taken as correct.

Far-Reaching Possibilities

It is not known whether the entire Jap fleet or a strong part of it has come out. But in any case the result if the battle is fought out, at least for the Japanese, will be most important. Steady attraction over a long period has reduced Jap naval strength very considerably. A large scale defeat now would disastrously cripple the entire naval strength of Japan. And the chances favour the Americans, particularly if the engagement is taking place off the Marianas outside the covering range of aircraft land based on the Philippines. For, Jap air strength in the Marianas has already been badly crippled, secondly, the Americans dispose powerful carrier borne air strength and, thirdly, their naval aircraft, too, have proved themselves decisively superior to everything the Japs can put up. Since Midway, American naval and air strength has rapidly improved both in quantity and quality. Japanese strength has, on the other hand, been deteriorating. The battle should end in an American victory and in that case, there is no doubt that it will have "far-reaching effects on the Pacific war situation." The Americans are in a position to be able to afford loss of ships and aircraft; not so the Japs.

Double Shift In Colleges

The city colleges have opened, but hundreds of matriculates have failed to get admission to any of them. Most of them belong to the city and it is not right to urge that their difficulties are due mainly to the influx of mofussil students. Various isolated attempts are being made to get over the difficulties, but they need to be co-ordinated and a way out, if only of a tentative character, has to be found immediately. We have suggested before that the best immediate remedy for the first year classes is to adopt a system of double shift. It is extremely easy for the Arts side, and the Khalsa College—which by the way admitted many matriculates irrespective of their marks—has already started it. Even for the first year Science side, the shift system can be adopted with but little difficulty. Laboratories can be used as well in the evening and at night as during the day. All that is necessary is some extra staff for the additional shift for both the Arts and Science side. If any college is handicapped by any part of its premises being requisitioned by Government, that part must surely be restored unhesitatingly. Government can help itself without robbing students of their rights. We would appeal to the Vice-Chancellor, who is happily very sympathetic, to convene and preside over a meeting of college Principals to deal with the question.

U. S. Gives Up Arabian Pipeline Project

Will Offer Loans To Tune Of 160 Million Dollars To Private Coys. To Defray Cost

WASHINGTON, June 20.

It is reported in authoritative circles to-day that the Secretary of State Mr. Ickes proposed Arabian pipeline has been definitely abandoned as a Government project in favour of private construction

It was learned that as an alternative to Federal construction of the projected pipeline, Government will offer loans to private companies to help defray the cost which is estimated at between 130 and 160 million dollars.

A spokesman at the Petroleum Corporation which sponsored the original plan stated, "nothing new to report pending resumption of talks with the British."—Reuter.

Govt. Charge-Sheet Against Mahatma And Congress

"It Was Published In Expectation Of My Death", Infers Gandhiji

The following is the introductory portion of Gandhiji's reply to the Government of India Publication entitled "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances of 1942-43," an Associated Press Summary of which is published elsewhere:—

Detention Camp,
15th July, 1943.

To
The Additional Secretary,
Home Department,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

In reply to my request dated 5th March last for a copy of Government of India Publication entitled "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances 1942-43", I received a copy on 13th April. It contains several corrections marked in red ink. Some of them are striking.

2. I take it that the Government have based the charges made in the publication against the Congress and myself on the material printed therein and not on the evidence which, as stated in the preface, is withheld from the public.

3. The preface is brief and is signed by Sir R. Tottenham, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. It is dated 13th February last, i.e., three days after the commencement of my recent fast. The date is ominous. Why was the period of my fast chosen for publishing a document in which I am the target?

4. The preface commences thus:

"In response to demands which have reached Government from several sources, Government have now prepared a review which brings together a number of facts .... bearing on the responsibility of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress High Command for the disturbances which followed the sanctioning of a mass movement by the A.I.C.C., on August 8th 1942."

There is an obvious misstatement here. The disturbances followed not the "sanctioning of the mass movement by the A.I.C.C." but the arrests made by the Government. As for the "demands" so far as I am aware, they began soon after the wholesale arrests of principal Congressmen all over India. As the Government are aware, in my letters to H. E. the Viceroy, the last being dated 7th February, 1943, I had asked for proof in support of my alleged guilt. The evidence now produced, might have been given to me when I raised the question. Had my request been complied with, one advantage would certainly have accrued. I would have been heard in answer to the charges brought against me. That very process would have delayed the fast, and who knows, if Government had been patient with me, it might have even prevented it.

IN EXPECTATION OF DEATH

5. The preface contains the following sentence: "Almost all the facts presented in this review are, or should be, already within the knowledge of the public." Therefore, so far as the public are concerned, there was no such hurry as to require publication of the document during the fast. This train of reasoning has led me to the inference that it was published in expectation of my death which medical opinion must have considered almost a certainty. It was feared even during my previous long fasts. I hope my inference is wholly wrong and the Government had a just and valid reason for choosing the time that they did, for the publication of what is after all an indictment of the Congress and me. I hope to be pardoned for putting on paper an inference, which if true, must discredit the Government. I feel that I am being just to them by unburdening myself of a suspicion instead of harbouring it and allowing it to cloud my judgment about their dealings with me.

6. I now come to the indictment itself. It reads like a presentation of his case by a prosecutor. In the present case the prosecutor happens to be also the policeman and jailor. He first arrests and gags his victims, and then opens his case behind their backs.

7. I have read it again and again. I have gone through the numbers of "Harijan" which my companions happened to have with them, and I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing in my writings and doings that could have warranted the inferences and the innuendoes of which the indictment is full. In spite of my desire to see myself in my writings as the author has seen me I have completely failed.

MISREPRESENTATION

8. The indictment opens with a misrepresentation. I am said to have deplored "the introduction of foreign soldiers into India to aid in India's defence." In the Harijan article on which the charge is based, I have refused to believe that India was to be defended through the introduction of foreign soldiers. If it is India's defence that is aimed at, why should trained Indian soldiers be sent away from India and foreign soldiers brought in instead? Why should the Congress—an organisation which was born and lives for the very sake of India's freedom—be suppressed? I am clearer to-day in my mind than I was when I penned that article on 19th April, that India is not being defended, and that if things continue to shape themselves as they are, India will sink at the end of the war deeper than she is to-day, so that she might forget the very word freedom Let me quote the relevant passages from the "Harijan" article referred to by the author:

"I must confess that I do not look upon this event with equanimity Cannot a limitless number of soldiers be trained out of India's millions? Would they not make as good fighting material as any in the world? Then why foreigners? We know what American aid means. It amounts in the end to American influence, if not American rule added to British. It is a tremendous price to pay for possible success of Allied arms. I see no Indian freedom peeping through all this preparation for the so-called defence of India. It is a preparation pure and simple for the defence of the British Empire, whatever may be asserted to the contrary.—("Harijan," April 26, 1942, p. 128.) (Vide Appendix 1 (T) p. 16.

9. The second paragraph of the indictment opens with this pregnant sentence:

"It will be suggested that during the period of Mr. Gandhi's first advocacy of British withdrawal from India and the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay on August 7th, the Congress High Command and in the later stages the Congress organisation as a whole were deliberately setting the stage for a mass movement designed to free India finally from British rule."

Let me underline the phrase "it will be suggested." Why should anything be left to suggestion about a movement which is open and above board? Much ado has been made about the simplest things which nobody has cared to deny and of which Congressmen are even proud. The Congress organisation as a whole 'deliberately set the stage designed to free India finally from British rule', as early as the year 1920 and not since my 'first advocacy of British withdrawal from India' as suggested in the indictment. Ever since that year the effort for a mass movement has never relaxed. This can be proved from numerous speeches of Congress leaders and from Congress resolutions. Young and impatient Congressmen and even elder men have not hesitated at times to press me to hasten the mass movement. But I, who knew better, always restrained their ardour, and I must gratefully admit that they gladly submitted to the restrain. The contraction of this long period to the interval between my advocacy of British withdrawal from India and the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay on August 7th, is wholly wrong and misleading. I know of no special staging since 26th April 1942.

10. The same paragraph then says that "an essential preliminary" to an examination of the type of movement "is a clear understanding of the real motives underlying the move." Why should motives be searched when everything is there in black and white? I can say without any hesitation that my motives are always plain. Why I asked for the immediate withdrawal of the British Power from India has been discussed by me almost threadbare in public.

(To Be Continued)

AUGUST RESOLUTION

Neither Authority Nor Wish To Withdraw It, Says Gandhiji

On July 16, 1943, Gandhiji wrote to the Government:

"I observe from the daily papers that there is a persistent rumour going round that I have written to H.E. the Viceroy withdrawing the A.I.C.C. resolution of 8th August last. I observe too, that much speculation is being built upon the rumours. I suggest that the Government should issue a contradiction of the rumour. For I have neither the authority nor the wish to withdraw the resolution. My personal opinion is that the resolution was the only one the A.I.C.C. could have passed if the Congress was to make any effective contribution to the cause of human freedom which is involved in the immediate independence of India."

GOVERNMENT'S "NO"

Sir Richard Tottenham in reply on 29th July, 1943, said: "Government of India do not think it necessary to issue a contradiction of the rumour to which you refer."

Agitation Against Ban On Pilgrims Tells

POONA, June 21: It is understood that the Government of Bombay propose to make an announcement shortly in regard to representations made to them by some prominent Hindu citizens requesting modification in the order placing a ban on pilgrims going to Pandharpur fair in the beginning of the next month.—A. P.

Death Of Mr. Ayoob Chhotani

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Seth Ayoob Abdur Rahman Chhotani which took place at his house at Kambekar Street, Bombay, at 1 a.m. to-day. The funeral of the deceased will leave the house at 8 a.m. to-day. Mr. Chhotani was a well-known member of the Memon community.

CUTTACK, June 19: Pandit Godavaris Misra Education Minister has cancelled his tour to Phuljhar in the third week of June.—A. P.

Problem Of Admission Of Students In Colleges

Vice-Chancellor To Summon Conference Of Principals To Find A Way Out

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Efforts to tide over the unprecedented situation arising out of the abnormal rush for admission into colleges and consequent difficulties of the colleges to admit all the students, are now being made by the authorities concerned.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will shortly call a meeting of the principals of all the different colleges in the city, in order to discuss the situation and evolve suitable remedial measures.

There are over 1,500 students in the waiting lists, seeking admission into the colleges in the city and suburbs. It is likely that admissions will take place till the middle of July.

Mr. B J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor in an interview with a representative, of the "Bombay Chronicle", said: "I am trying to get into touch with the Principals of all the different colleges, in order to discuss the remedies for an unprecedented situation. The University is primarily concerned to see that conditions of affiliation of the colleges are maintained. The University has no right of interference in the management of the college affairs. I am fully conscious of the difficulties of the colleges, the extraordinary demand this year and their limited accommodation. Still, I am trying to find a way out of the situation in consultation with the principals of the different colleges."

Principal Seal of the Elphinstone College in an interview with a representative of this paper lent support to the idea of the Vice-Chancellor calling a meeting of the principles of the various colleges in the city immediately. He pointed out that the problem could not be tackled, unless there was a correct estimate of the number of students who had been left out. He thought that the holding of classes in the premises of some big schools where recognized University teachers might deliver lectures, was perfectly feasible. He expressed sympathy with the students, and said that for his part, he would be prepared to use his influence with members of his staff to undertake work in any new institution which might be started. He pointed out that most of the private colleges were generally run on a profit basis, and there could be no difficulty in starting a new institution to meet the situation.

The Rev. A. M. Coyne, Principal of the St. Xavier's College, told our representative that he was generally in favour of the shift system as far as it could be applied. He pointed out that in the Arts classes that system could be more easily put into effect. He added, "The problem becomes complicated, when it is a question of Sciences In every department, I am trying to admit as many students as possible, even above the maximum, with due regard to our laboratory equipment, staff, etc.

"This rush of students, in my opinion is due to three factors. First, there is an enormous increase in the population. Secondly, many of those who seek admission come from merchant classes, who, due to war conditions, can afford to educate their children. Thirdly, there is a great influx of people from the mofussil. Usually, I find, increasing number of applications from the Gujarat group of colleges, like Baroda, Surat, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, etc.

The Rev. J. Kellock, said that piecemeal efforts were dangerous. "The problem is to be envisaged as a whole; that is to say, if you admit large additional numbers to the First Year Science, you have to consider what will happen to them when they come to the Inter-Science stage and the B.Sc. stage. It is necessary that the Government, the Municipality and the University should confer on the entire situation.

"One would suggest that a proportion of students should turn their attention to technical and vocational training rather than University studies. But we know there are difficulties in this direction, owing to a lack of a wide variety of avenues of employment. And it is clear that these young men who are unable to find seats in colleges cannot be expected to wait until the industrial life of India is sufficiently developed to provide a variety of technical posts which would absorb them.

"Viewing it as a long-range problem what seems necessary by way of a solution is the reformation of the school system so as to direct boys and girls into various lines of activity best suited to their capacities, instead of encouraging practically everyone to go in for matriculation. So far as the students who have been unable to get admission into colleges are concerned, as large a number as possible should be encouraged to go in for promising lines of technical training, for which there seems to be considerable demand. I would also suggest that as much additional college accommodation as possible should be made available, compatible with the maintenance of satisfactory educational standards, care being taken not to create equally bad or worse difficulties in the future.

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO MR. JINNAH

Correspondence With Govt.

Gandhiji's letter to Mr. Jinnah written from the Aga Khan's Palace, Poona, on 4th May 1943, has already been published. In refusing publication of Gandhiji's letter, the Government of India wrote to him that his letter could not be forwarded to Mr. Jinnah in accordance with the restrictions which had been placed on his correspondence and interviews. The Government also issued the following communique:

In accordance with their known policy in regard to correspondence or interviews with Mr. Gandhi the Government of India have decided that this letter cannot be forwarded and have so informed Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah. They are not prepared to give facilities for political correspondence or contact to a person detained for promoting an illegal mass movement which he has not disavowed and thus gravely embarrassing India's war effort at a critical time. It rests with Mr. Gandhi to satisfy the Government of India that he can safely be allowed once more to participate in the public affairs of the country, and until he does so the disabilities from which he suffers are of his own choice.

The following correspondence passed between Gandhiji and the Government on the subject:—

Detention Camp,
27th May, 1943.

Dear Sir Richard Tottenham,

I received last evening your letter of the 24th instant refusing my request to forward my letter addressed to Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah. I wrote only yesterday to the Superintendent of this camp asking him kindly to inquire whether my letter to Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah, and later, the one dated the 15th instant, to Right Hon'ble Lord Samuel had been forwarded to the respective addresses.

I am sorry for the Government's decision. For, my letter to the Quaid-i-Azam was sent in reply to his public invitation to me to write to him, and I was especially encouraged to do so because his language had led me to think that if I wrote to him, my letter would be forwarded to him. The public too are anxious that the Quaid-i-Azam and I should meet or at least establish contact. I have been always anxious to meet the Quaid-i-Azam if perchance, we could devise some solution of the communal tangle which might be generally acceptable. Therefore the disability in the present instance is much more that of the public than mine. As a Satyagrahi I may not regard as disabilities the restrictions which the Government have imposed upon me. As the Government are aware, I have denied myself the pleasure of writing to my relatives as I am not allowed to perform the service of writing to my co-workers who are in a sense more to me than my relatives.

The advance copy of the contemplated communique with which you have considerately favoured me requires emendation in more places than one. For, as it stands it does not square with facts.

MOVEMENT WAS NEVER STARTED

As to the disavowal referred to in the proposed communique, the Government are aware that I regard the non-violent mass movement, for the launching of which the Congress gave me authority on the 8th August last, as perfecty legitimate and in the interest of the Government and the public. As it is, the Government left me no time to start the movement. Therefore how could a movement, which was never started, embarrass "India's" war effort? If then, there was any embarrassment by reason of the popular resentment of the Government's action in resorting to the wholesale arrests of principal Congressmen, the responsibility was solely on the Government. The mass movement, as the resolution sanctioning it said in so many words, was sanctioned in order to promote India wide effort on behalf of the Allied cause, including the cause of Russia and China, whose danger was very great in August last and from which, in my opinion, they are very great by no means free even now I hope the Government will not feel offended when I say that all the war effort that is being put forth in India is not India's but the alien Government's. I submit that if the Government had complied with the request of the Congress as embodied in its August resolution, there would have been a mass effort without parallel for winning the battle of human freedom and ridding the world of the menace that Fascism, Nazism, Japanism and Imperialism are. I may be wholly wrong; anyway this my deliberated and honest opinion.

In order to make the communique accord with facts, I suggest the following alteration in the first paragraph. After Mr. Jinnah add: in response to his public invitation to Mr. Gandhi to write to him stating that he Mr. Gandhi would be willing to correspond with or meet him according as he wished.

I hope that the remaining portion of the communique too will be suitably amended in the light of my submission.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

59

Detention Camp,
28th May, 1943.

Dear Sir Richard Tottenham,

I handed my reply to your letter of the 24th instant, at about one o'clock yesterday, to the Superintendent. I hurried the writing and the dispatch in the hope of my letter reaching you before the publication of the communique. I was therefore astonished and grieved to find the communique in the papers received in the afternoon, and Reuter's report of the reactions upon it in London. Evidently there was no meaning in an advance copy of the communique being sent to me. I regard the communique not only to be inconsistent with facts, but unfair to me. The only way partial redress can be given to me is the publication of the correspondence between us. I therefore request that it may be published.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

60

Home Department,
New Delhi,
4th June, 1943.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter to Sir Richard Tottenham dated 27th May, 1943, and to say that the Government of India have considered it but see no reason to modify their communique already published.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) CONRAN SMITH.

61

Home Department,
New Delhi, the 7th June, '43.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

In reply to your letter to Sir Richard Tottenham dated 28th May, 1943, I am directed to say that the advanced copy of the communique stating Government's reason for not forwarding your letter to Mr. Jinnah was furnished to you for your personal information and that Government regret that they see no reason to publish the correspondence.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) CONRAN SMITH.

The letter was received on 11-6-43.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Owing to the developments of differences inside by Ministry, which cause great embarrassment not only among ourselves but also to Secretaries and all officials of Government to continue day-to-day administration, I tender my resignation of my office of Prime Minister with a view to forming a new ministry, which, I sincerely believe, will work harmoniously. I am communicating this decision to my colleagues".

—Orissa Premier's letter to H. E. the Governor.

* * *

Somebody asked us how a free country would have treated Sir Reginald Maxwell and Sir Richard Tottenham if those gentlemen were its Home Member and Home Secretary respectively.

Our answer was that we would rather not speculate but that we knew how our present Government of India would treat them.

In fact Sir Reginald has already been made a Knight Grand Commander of some "Indian" order or other. And we have no doubt that before long Sir Richard, too, would be similarly honoured. Yes, both are entitled to high honours—in the present India.

* * *

Australia's High Commissioner in India, General Mackay, proposes the inter-exchange of students, professors, agriculturists, businessmen and professional men in order to promote "better understanding of each other's ways, needs and outlook.....".

We are not enthusiastic. For, wouldn't the "ways and outlook" involve a study of the colour question?

By the way, does General Mackay realise that the "understanding" will begin even before the Indians disembark at an Australian port?

* * *

It is announced that there is no truth in the report that Mr. L. Berry, secretary of the office of the Personal Representative of the U. S. President in India (a functionary who, a year ago, had to return to America never to come back to India) is to visit Gandhiji.

It is also announced that U. S. Vice-President Henry Wallace is not to visit India.

Neither of the two announcements surprises us. Neither of the two would have dared.

* * *

It is reported from Washington that the Arabian pipe line has been definitely abandoned as a Government project in favour of private construction.

We are relieved. A tradition sanctified by age has been rescued from the danger of being outraged. The flag will not accompany trade but will continue to follow it.

* * *

In the opinion of Mr. K. P. S. Menon, India's Agent-General who has just returned from Chungking, "the situation is fairly serious, but I am quite sure that China will survive and there is no danger whatsoever of China collapsing."

Thanks to the tremendous material and moral aid rendered by China's Allies in—speeches.

By the way, Changsha has fallen to the Japanese.

* * *

30 GIRLS DID IT

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R

RATIONING KIOSKS

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HAND IN YOUR RATION CARD AT THE KIOSK BEFORE LEAVING BOMBAY

Tottenham Returns To Charge

DEMANDS GUARANTEE OF FUTURE 'GOOD CONDUCT'

(Continued from page 1)

from articles in the "Harijan" and other documents.

Tottenham's Reply

The following further letters were exchanged on the reply:

Letter from Sir Richard Tottenham dated October 14th, 1943:

Sir,—I am directed to reply to your letter of the 15th July in which you have attempted to controvert certain passages appearing in the Government publication "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances 1942-43". At the outset I am to remind you that the document in question was published for the information of the public and not for the purpose of convincing you or eliciting your defence. It was supplied to you only at your own request and in forwarding it Government neither invited nor desired your comments upon it. Since, however, you have thought fit to address Government on the subject, I am to say that Government gave due consideration to your letter.

NO CLEAR REPUDIATION

Government regret to observe that, although your letter contains lengthy quotations from your own utterances and writings, it contains no fresh or categorical statement of your own attitude in regard to the material issues or any clear repudiation of the disastrous policy to which you and the Congress Party committed yourselves in the series of events leading up to the Congress resolution of the 8th August, 1942. The purpose of your letter appears to be to suggest that you have been misrepresented in some way in "Congress Responsibility." But in what substantial respect is not clear.

No attempt was made in the book, as you seem to think, to charge you with pro-Japanese sympathies and the sentence at the end of the first chapter, to which you have taken exception in paragraph 18 of your letter, was merely an echo of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's own words quoted on the previous page. He has not, as you wrongly allege, repudiated those words in the published statement to which you refer. It was, however, one of the purposes of the book to find an explanation of your actions in your own defeatist outlook towards the threat from Japan and your fear that, unless the Allied forces withdraw in time, India would become a battle-field in which the Japanese would ultimately win.

JAWAHAR DID IT

This feeling was attributed to you by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself in the course of his remarks to which reference has been made above and your own draft of the Allahabad resolution makes it plain that, both in the "Quit India" campaign and the Congress resolution which was intended to enforce it, your object was to be left in a position in which you and the Congress would be free to make terms with Japan.

The Government of India note that your letter makes no attempt to meet this imputation, which they still regard as true. It is the only explanation which is consistent with your own statement that "the presence of the British in India is an invitation to the Japanese to invade India. Their withdrawal removes the bait."

Nor have you been able to explain on any theory other than that suggested in the book, the contradiction between this statement and your subsequent avowal of your willingness to permit the retention of Allied troops on Indian soil.

The Government of India are not disposed to follow you into the various verbal points that you have raised. They do not deny that, owing to your habit of reinterpreting your own statements to suit the purposes of the moment, it is easy for you to quote passages from your utterances or writings which are in apparent contradiction to any view attributed to you. But the fact that you admit the discovery of important gaps in them or that you have found it necessary from time to time to put glosses on what you have said, is itself evidence of the incredible levity with which, in a moment of grave crisis, you made pronouncements in regard to matters of the most vital importance to India's defences and her internal peace.

Government can only interpret your statements in the plain sense of the words as it would appear to any honest or unbiassed reader and they are satisfied that the book "Congress Responsibility" contains no material misrepresentation of the general trend of your utterances during the relevant period.

You have devoted considerable space in your letter to an apparent attempt to disown the phrase attributed to you in the A.P.I. report of a press conference which you held at Wardha on the 14th July, 1942, where you are reported to have said: "There is no question of one more chance. After all it is an open rebellion." This press message was reproduced at the time newspapers throughout India. You now wish the Government of India to believe that you first became aware of it on the 26th June, 1943. They can only regard it as highly improbable that, if it did not correctly represent what you said, it should not have been brought to your notice at the time or that you should have left it uncontradicted during the following weeks while you were still at liberty.

"TRIVIAL" REASONS

The Government of India also note that you still seek to cast on the Government the responsibility for the disturbances for reasons which they can only regard as trivial and which have already been answered in your published correspondence with His Excellency the Viceroy. The point which is clearly established by the book "Congress Responsibility" is that those disturbances were the natural and predictable consequence of your declaration of an "open rebellion" and the propaganda which preceded it. That you yourself could have foreseen those consequences is clear from the statement which you yourself made in court in 1922 when you admitted the impossibility of dissociating yourself from the "diabolical crimes of Chauri Chaura and the mad outrages of Bombay" and went on to say that you knew that you were playing with fire, but you had taken the risk and would do so again.

If you now contend that the consequences were unintended and unforeseen, this fact is itself an admission of your own inability to judge the reactions of you followers. You now seek to excuse, if not to defend, the barbarities committed in your own name and that of the Congress rather than to condemn them. It is clear where your sympathies lie.

Your letter does not contain one word of explanation of your own message "Do or Die", nor does it throw any light on your message, quoted in Appendix X of the book, which if you cannot disown it, is sufficient to refute your contention that no movement had been launched by you at the time when the disturbances took place.

I am finally to refer to your request for the publication of your letter. In the first place, I am to remind you of your own position which has allready been explained to you, viz., that so long as the grounds for your detention remain unchanged, Government are not prepared to afford you any facilities for communication with the general public, nor are they prepared themselves to act as agents for your propaganda. In the second place, I am to point out that you had ample opportunities during the months preceding the Congress resolution of the 8th August, 1942 to make your meaning unequivocally clear before you were arrested. The fact that your own followers interpreted your intentions in the same way as Government, leaves no scope for further explanations. I am to inform you therefore, that Government do not propose to publish your letter unless and until they think fit.

This decision is, however, without prejudice to the freedom of Government to use at any time and in any manner which they think fit the various admissions contained in the communications which you have voluntarily addressed to them.

To the extent your present letter may be designed to relieve you of responsibility for the Congress rebellion and the connected events that have taken place, Government regret that they cannot accept it as in any way relieving you of that responsibility, or indeed, to their regret, as a serious attempt to justify yourself.

They observe again with regret that you have taken no step in your letter to dissociate yourself personally from the Congress resolution of the 8th August, 1942; to condemn unequivocally the violent outrages which took place in your name after the passing of that resolution; to declare yourself unequivocally in favour of the use of all the resources of India for the prosecution of the war against Axis Powers and in particular Japan, until victory is won; or to give satisfactory assurances for good conduct in the future.

And, in the absence of any sign of any change of mind on your part and of any disclaimer of the policy as the result of which it has been necessary to refrain your movements and those of the Working Committee of the Congress, they are unable to take any further action on your present communication.

"I HAVE NO REGRET"

The following reply was sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the Additional Secretary, Home Department, on October 26th, 1943:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant received on 18th instant.

Your letter makes it clear that my reply to the charges brought against me in the Government publication "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances 1942-43" has failed in its purpose, namely, to convince the Government of my innocence of those charges. Even my good faith is impugned.

I observe too that the Government did not desire "comments" upon the charges. Previous pronouncements of the Government on such matters had led me to think otherwise. Be that as it may, your current letter seems to invite an answer.

In my opinion, I have, in my letter of 15th July last, unequivocally answered all charges referred to in your letter under reply.

I have no regret for what I have done or said in the course of the struggle for India's freedom.

OFFER REPEATED

As to the Congress resolution of 8th August, 1942, apart from my belief that it is not only harmless but good all round, I have no legal power to alter it in any way. That can only be done by the body that passed that resolution, i.e., the All-India Congress Committee which is no doubt guided by its Working Committee. As the Government are aware, I offered to meet the members of the Working Committee in order to discuss the situation and to know their mind. But my offer was rejected. I have thought and still think that my talk with them might have some value from the Government stand point. Hence I repeat my offer. But it may have no such value so long as the Government doubt my *bona fides*. As a Satyagrahi, however, in spite of the handicap, I must reiterate what I hold to be good and of immediate importance in terms of war effort. But if my offer has no chance of being accepted so long as I retain my present views, and if the Government think that it is only my evil influence that corrupts people, I submit that the members of the Working Committee and other detenus should be discharged. It is unthinkable that when India's millions are suffering from preventable starvation and thousands are dying of it, thousands of men and women should be kept in detention on mere suspicion, when their energy and the expense incurred in keeping them under duress could, at this critical time, be usefully employed in relieving distress. As I have said in my letter of 15th July last, Congressmen abundantly proved their administrative, creative and humanitarian worth at the time of the last terrible flood in Gujarat and equally terrible earthquake in Bihar. The huge place in which I am being detained with a large guard around me, I hold to be waste of public funds. I should be quite content to pass my days in any prison.

"GOOD CONDUCT" ASSURANCE!

As to "satisfactory assurances" about my "good conduct" I can only say that I am unaware of any unworthy conduct at any time.

I presume that the impression Government have of my conduct is referable to the charges mentioned in the indictment, as I have succinctly called "Congress Responbility for the Disturbances 1942-43". And since I have not only denied the charges in toto but, on the contrary, have ventured to bring counter-charges against the Government, I think that they should agree to refer both to an impartial tribunal. Seeing that a big political organisation and not a mere individual is involved in the charges, I hold that it should be a vital part of the war effort to have the issue decided by a tribunal, if mutual discussion and effort are considered by the Government to be undesirable and/or futile.

Whilst your letter rejects my request that my letter of 15th July last should, in fairness to me, be published, you inform me that their decision in this matter, however, "is without prejudice to the freedom of Government to use at any time and in any manner which they think fit the various admissions contained in the communication which you have voluntarily addressed to them."

I can only hope that this does not mean that, as in the case of the "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances 1942-43", garbled extracts will be published. My request is that my letter should be published in full, if and when the Government think fit to make public use of it.

NO CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

Sir Richard Tottenham, Home Department, replied to the above as follows on November 18th, 1943:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter of October 26th I am directed to say that since there is no change in your attitude towards the Congress Resolution of August 8th, 1942, and Government have received no indication that the views of any of the members of the Working Committee differ from your own, a meeting between you would appear to serve no useful purpose. Both you and they are well aware of the conditions on which such a proposal could be entertained.

I am to add that the other points in your letter have been noted.—A.P.

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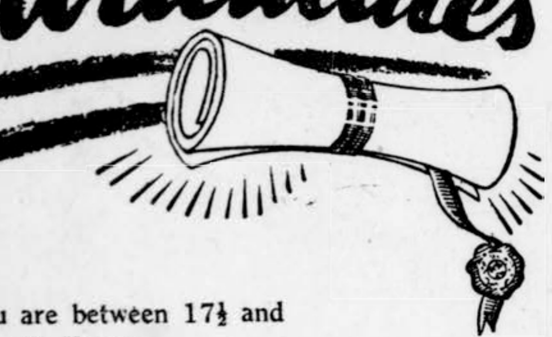

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TB. 8.

AN OPEN LETTER TO BUS AND TRAM PASSENGERS
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Dear Passenger:
A public utility service can favour none least of all the pest who cannot respect the rights of others—the admitted priority of those in the van of a queue.
Every good citizen in every civilised state queues up for service and gains thereby. For greater comfort, safety and efficiency:
① Always board at 'stop' through a queue. To board a vehicle whilst it is in motion is both unfair and illegal.
② To break into a queue is an offence—encourage the queue habit by politely but firmly insisting on all late comers joining the end of the line. After passengers have alighted, board one at a time in accordance with vacant positions.
③ Form a queue facing the approaching vehicle—for obvious reasons: Firstly, you can see when your particular bus is coming, and secondly, in the unfortunate event of a passing vehicle mounting the footpath you can see it coming and have a better chance of getting out of the way. When walking along a road without a footpath all efficient people keep to the right of the road in order to face approaching traffic, and it is for the same reason that you should form a queue facing approaching traffic.
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Wanted Head Cook for an European Establishment to cook for about 80 persons. Please send copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 9295, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted a Gujarati knowing Graduate Teacher to teach English and History Trained and experienced preferred. Apply sharp. Principal, Premier Middle School Dadar, Ranade Road. (5282)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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9237

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(9270)

NOTICE

OWING TO Post War Reconstruction all our Branches will be separate units. We shall require Engineers, Works Managers, Store-keepers and Assistants of ability and experience. Only men with high qualifications need apply in writing (no interviews granted). Men employed in temporary Government service who wish to apply for these future vacancies could do so.

SULTAN CHINOY,
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(9241)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION, BOMBAY

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Candidates should be at least Matriculates.

Applicants for the posts of TYPISTS should be able to type accurately at a minimum speed of 40 words per minute.

2. STENOGRAPHERS in the scale of Rs. 90-5-160, plus usual dearness allowance.

Applicants should be at least Matriculates and should possess a minimum speed of 100 words per minute in shorthand and 40 words in typing.

Applicants must produce original certificates if called for interview. Preference will be given to suitable Muslim candidates and to the members of Scheduled Castes.

Selected candidates will be required to deposit an amount equal to a month's salary into the Government Treasury before they join duty.

The applications stating qualifications, experience, age and sub-caste etc., should reach the DY. DIRECTOR (ADMINISTRATION), OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION, Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(9290)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates in respect of Twenty-five (25) Ordinary Shares Nos. 74281|85, 15655|59, 15660|64, 18975|79 and 23384|88 (inclusive) of the Belapur Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Abbasbhoy Carrimjee of Bombay, have been lost, mislaid or destroyed, and any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Signed: ABBASBHOY
CARRIMJEE.

(9292)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE TO 1940|42 CLOTH DEALERS.

The undermentioned dealers, have quotas due to them under the recent Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order. The present addresses of these dealers are not known and they are desired to approach Messrs Darashaw Minocher Bros Selling Agents at 19, Champa Galli, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay if they wish to have quotas allotted to them. Those who do not reply before the 29th June 1944, will be considered as not desirous of having their quotas or any quota at all to which they are entitled.

Names of dealers referred to above:—

1. Bhanuprasad Manoherlal.
2. Maheshchandra Gokuldas.
3. B. Nathalal.
4. Pramodrai Vasantrai.
5. C. Chatrabhuj.
6. Mohanlal Jadhavji.
7. Jagmohandas Mohanlal.
8. R. Matadin.
9. K. J. Joshi.
10. Shantilal & Co.
11. Maganlal Chimanlal.
12. Vasantrai Popatlal.

(9291)

THE SAHYADRI INSURANCE CO., LTD.

BEING GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND by the parties concerned that the undermentioned policies have been either lost or destroyed Duplicate policies will be issued to the respective policy-holders if no complaint is lodged with us within one month from the date of this notice.

Policy No.	Name.	Place.
2330	Mr. Mahadeo Punappa Patil.	Yellur, Dt. Belgaum
2388	Mr. Bhalchandra Gajanan Ranade.	Bombay.
4673	Mr. Shioram Bhagwant Ghate.	Bombay.

C. G. SOUNDANKAR,
Managing Director
The Sahyadri Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Nasik Dated: 19-6-44.

(9294)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE DIRECTOR of Munitions Production (Aeronautical Division) Bombay invites offers for the stores detailed below:

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND GENERATORS NEW OR SECOND HAND

(a) D. C. Generators 28|32V. 200 amps, Quantity 8.
(b) 230 Volts 50 Cycles single phase motors 8 H. P. any speed Quantity 8.

Reference MBA|API|Misc: 28.

In case of second hand machine give the year of purchase, its present condition and the repairs required to put it in good working order.

(9289)

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the National Savings Bank Limited have pleasure to announce that the further issue of shares in respect of which applications were invited from the Public has been heavily oversubscribed. The allotment letters are expected to be issued by the 1st week of July, 1944.

N. C. KHORANA,
Managing Director.

(9293)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the temporary post of Storekeeper in the Rural Broadcasting Section in the Scale of Rs. 45-45-3-90 plus a special pay of Rs. 15|- plus compensatory allowance of Rs. 5|- and dearness allowance (at present Rs. 18|-). Candidates should be at least Matriculates with sufficient experience. Graduates will be preferred. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, and experience. The applications should be in the candidate's own hand-writing and should be addressed to the Station Director, All-India Radio, Government of India Offices, Queen's Road, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 7th July, 1944.

(9287)

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately experienced Marathi speaking Welfare Workers with Service ideals on the Temporary Establishment.

GRADE & PAY

From Rs. 60|- to Rs. 155|- p. m. according to qualifications.—Overtime pay if overtime worked and Dearness Allowances as for Central Government Servants.

Applications stating age, qualifications, vernaculars known, previous experience and minimum Salary expected, should reach the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, not later than 1st July, 1944.

(9284)

NOTICE.

THE NEW SWASTIK LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort).
BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN RECEIVED from the following Policy-holders of their undermentioned policies being burnt or lost or destroyed during the last Bombay explosion, the Company shall issue duplicate policies to them if no objection is lodged with the Company within one month of the date of this notice.

(1) Mr. Babubhai Damodar Bhansali, Policy No. 2647.
(2) Mr. Damodar Kalyanji Bhansali, Policy No. 2505.
(3) Mr. Jamnadas Gopalji Bhansali, Policy No. 2721.

G. G. VINOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1944.

(9301)

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES BOMBAY.

INVITES APPLICATIONS before 1-7-1944 from either sex for posts of:—

(1) Assistants on Rs. 140-8-220.
(2) Senior Clerks on Rs. 80-5-150-10-200.
(3) Stenographers on Rs. 90-5-160.
(4) Junior Clerks on Rs. 50|60-2-80.

Only Graduates, preferably B. Com. with previous accounts or Dock's experience need apply for (1).

Enhanced starting salary upto Rs. 172|- p. m. in the scale of Rs. 140-8-220 may be granted to deserving candidates.

Candidates for (2) should be Graduates or Under-Graduates with previous accounts experience. Enhanced starting salary upto Rs. 125|- in the scale of Rs. 80-5-150-10-200 may be granted to suitable candidates.

Candidates for (3) should have minimum speed of 120 and 40 words per minute in Shorthand and Typewriting respectively. Enhanced starting salary may be granted to suitable candidates.

Deposit of one month's salary required on appointment.

(9302)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for breaking scrap electric stock brake blocks and reclaiming back plates and clips therefrom at Dohad Stores Depot commencing from 1st August 1944.

Tenders can be had from the Controller of Stores, B. B. & C.I. Rly. Mahalaxmi or Assistant Supdt. of Stores, B.B. & C. I. Rly. Dohad on payment of Annas eight per copy.

Returnable date of tender is 10th July 1944.

(9300)

NOTICE

A public auction will be held on Wednesday, the 28th June 1944 at 3-30 P.M. in the office of Mamlatdar, South Salsette at Andheri for leasing rights of cutting grass from an extensive area in Santacruz, Sahar, Kole Kalyan and Kurla.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Mamlatdar, Andheri.

(9299)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHANJIBHOY JAMSEDJI JESIA and PUTLIBAI DHANJIBHOY JESIA both of Bombay, have contracted to sell, the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having claim of any sort in or to the said property or any part thereof, shall inform us at our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that land of Quit and Ground rent tenure (now redeemed) with the dwelling house thereon situate at Old Mody Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 277 square yards and bearing Collector's New Nos. 5977 and 5976, New Survey No. 1|8556 and 2|8556 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1053 and 1054 of Fort Division and bounded on the East by the Mint Back Road, on the West by Mody Street, on the North by the property of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, on the South by the property of Bejonji Motabhoy and bearing Municipal A Ward Nos. 1948 (1-2) and 2001 (1-2) and Street Nos. 46 and 137-139 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1944.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9297)

PUBLIC NOTICES

OCCURRENCE OF 14TH APRIL 1944.

SURVEYS AND ASSESSMENTS.

Item 7 of the Government of India Compensation Scheme which appeared in the Press on 31st May advised persons who had suffered loss or damage to their property, whether insured or uninsured, to arrange forthwith for a survey.

It is further notified that failure on the part of such persons immediately to carry out the Surveyor's instructions in regard to the disposal of salvage etc., will seriously prejudice their claims for compensation.

J.W.T. LEITH, C.A.,
Secretary,
Government of India Special
Fire Claims Committee.

(9298)

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE of Office and Household furniture including Dressing table, wooden cupboard, chairs, big writing table, rocking chair, meat-safe, wall-clock, teapoys, photos stove etc., on FRIDAY, 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 3rd floor, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, by order of Messrs. M. C. Mehta, the Mortgagees-in-possession and on account and at the risk of Powli Kthaza Thomas Joseph and Mrs. Olga P. T. Joseph, the Mortgagors, trading under the name of Indian Tea Estates Agency.

Terms: 50 per cent Deposit cash.

GANDHI & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AND HOUSES AT ANSURE, TQ. RAJAPUR, DIST. RATNAGIRI.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay assignee of the Insolvent Parashram Narayan Gadgil, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 26th June 1944, at 3 p.m. (N. S. T.), at their rooms at 122 Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, the right, title, interest and share of the Insolvent in the extensive lands and 2 houses at Ansure, Tq. Rajapur, Dist. Ratnagiri.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

ZENANA SHOW TO-DAY 1 P.M.
Famous Arun Films' and
BHAL G. PENDHARKAR'S
SOONBAI
Daily 4, 7, 10, Sat., Sun., 1 p.m.
6TH WEEK OF SUCCESS
CENTRAL

The UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Paid-up Capital Rs. One Crore
Chairman: G.D. Birla Esq.
Leading House for Security & Service

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
The war must come first; so till Victory is assured the supply of Raleigh Cycles and spare parts is unavoidably limited. Though disappointment may be inevitable, our entire selling organisation is doing its best to deal with the temporary shortage.
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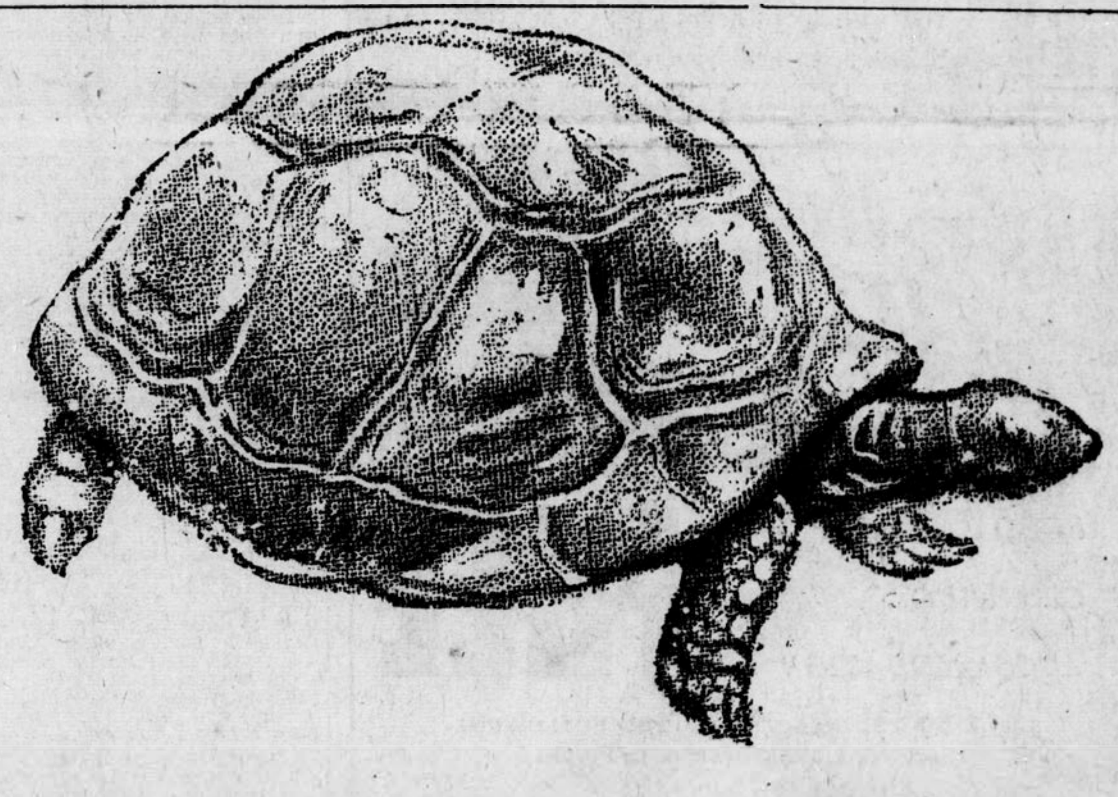

A Giant Tortoise
the most long-lived of all living creatures, sometimes lives upto 300 years. But the durability of Cast Iron Pipes is so thoroughly proved that no limit is placed on their life. Impervious to rust, corrosion and the ravages of time, Cast Iron Pipes are acknowledged the world over as the most durable, dependable and in the long run the cheapest form of all underground conveyors.
CAST IRON PIPES
for Dependability and Limitless Durability.
(MADE AT OUR KULTI WORKS TO B. S. S.)
THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD
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